

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2260.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6^d.



ON THE LOOK-OUT FROM THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th ult., at Coonor, Neigherry Hills, the wife of Samuel Trant McCarthy, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at Döllnitz, in Saalkreise, Germany, the wife of Paul Eberius, Jeannie, nee Davies-Furnell, of a son.
On the 21st inst., the Lady Elbank, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church of Feock, Cornwall, the Hon. Ernest Anthony Henley, second son of Lord Henley, to Georgiana Caroline Mary, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Michael Williams, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Williams, of Tregallow.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Bradley House, Chiswick, in his 63rd year, Major Samuel Rawson (late of H.M. 28th Regiment, sometime adjutant of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, and of 1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers), youngest son of the late John Rawson, Esq., of Ashgrove, Halifax, Yorkshire.
On the 19th inst., at 139, Piccadilly, London, Anne Margaret, dowager Countess of Rosebery.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: I. Kings xxii. 1-41; I. Cor. vii. 25. Evening Lessons: II. Kings ii. 1-16; or iv. 8-38; Mark ii. 1-23.
Whitehall, closed.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Full moon, 9.19 p.m.
Torbay Royal Regatta (two days)

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

British Association, soirée, 8 p.m.
Warwick Races.
Royal Dublin Society's Horse and Ham Show (four days).

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

British Association, 2.30 p.m., concluding general meeting.
Airedale Agricultural Show, Bingley.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Abdul Hamid, Grand Sultan, accession, 1876.
Races: Derby Meeting.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Partridge-Shooting begins.
Birmingham Musical Festival, Morning; Cherubini's Mass in C; Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," &c. Evening: Gounod's "Redemption."

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.—Art-Union Exhibition closes.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, next morning.	Rain at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Miles.			
Aug. 13	29.798	64.2	56.9	79	8	69.8	60.7	ESE. SSW.	255	0.000	
14	29.821	63.8	55.6	76	7	73.5	55.8	SSW.	251	0.010	
15	29.664	58.3	49.2	74	7	69.6	53.5	SSW. WSW.	295	0.180	
16	29.630	57.0	47.4	72	7	65.9	50.8	SSW. WNW. NW.	183	0.000	
17	29.636	59.6	51.9	77	8	66.6	53.6	WNW. WSW. SSW.	129	0.000	
18	29.952	61.7	57.8	88	9	70.0	52.7	SSW. S.	100	0.000	
19	29.922	61.7	53.6	78	9	68.7	57.8	S. SSW. WNW.	212	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.793	29.813	29.678	29.666	29.892	29.949	29.900
Temperature of Air	66.10	66.10	68.75	66.30	66.75	64.25	65.75
Temperature of Evaporation	61.90	61.75	59.25	59.60	56.75	59.75	60.75
Direction of Wind	SSW.	W.	SSW.	WNW.	W.	SSW.	SW.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCH;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 58 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Mend" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for Servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via
NEUCHÂTEAU, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday as under:			
Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.	
Aug. 28 Dep. 10.40 a.m.	Dep. 10.40 a.m.	Arr. 11.45 p.m.	
" 29 " 11.30 a.m.	" 11.40 a.m.	" 12.40 a.m.	
" 30 " 11.50 a.m.	" 12.5 p.m.	" 1.7 a.m.	
" 31 " 7.15 a.m.	" 7.30 a.m.	" 6.40 p.m.	

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.30 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES—London to Paris and Back—1st Class. 2nd Class.
Available for Return within One Month .. £2 15 0 .. £1 19 0
Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Neuchâteau and Dieppe.
HAYRE.—Passengers booked through by this route, every Weeknight, from Victoria and London Bridge, as above.

MON PLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.—THE SUMMER SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.
Two Months, Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (first, second, and third class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.
For full particulars, see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, August, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1882.
TOURIST TICKETS will be ISSUED from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1882.
For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.
Derby, June, 1882. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The

most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy.
Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. Duration of this shortest journey—23½ hours London to Lucerne, 23 hours to Milan, 50½ hours to Rome, 42 hours 20 min. to Venice.

Sleeping Cars to each Train. Second Class Carriages to the Express Trains in Switzerland. The carriages are lighted by gas, and fitted with the safety continuous brakes.

Excellent Buffets for Breakfasts and Dinners at the Swiss Stations.
The Tunnel, in consequence of the security of its construction, can be traversed by the most timid persons without the slightest discomfiture. The transit through occupies only twenty-three minutes.

Tickets are available for thirty days in Switzerland.
On arrival at the Railway-station of Göschenen the several post carriages and hotel omnibuses conduct passengers to Andermatt, where are excellent hotels, and from whence the point of departure of three Alpine routes—viz., the ancient route over St. Gothard, that of the Furka, and the Oberalp, leading into the valleys of the Tessin, the Rhône, and the Rhine.
Time tables, with map of the line, can be obtained at the London, Chatham, and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways, the General Steam Navigation Company, and Belgian Mail Steam-Ship Offices in Lombard-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and

ITALY.—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels, measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire line. There are eight Steam-boat Services daily between Lucerne and Fluelen, corresponding with all trains. Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Spilgen, &c.
Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiasso, and thence to Fluelen, as direct tickets from Milan to Fluelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiasso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class dinners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three-quarter hours is spent in glomy tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospectus of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT.
Seventeenth consecutive year.
Great success of those inimitable drolls,
THE TWO MACS.

Who will appear at every Day and Night Performance.
Tickets for all parts can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

The campaign in Egypt has commenced auspiciously for the British arms. Last Saturday morning the ships-of-war and transports—a fleet of twenty-six stately vessels—left Alexandria for Aboukir Bay with sealed orders, and there was a general expectation that these formidable defences would be at once attacked and levelled with the ground. When night came on they quietly steamed away eastward, and both foreign officers and English correspondents, who were innocently waiting to see the great artillery duel next morning, found the bay all but deserted. There could then be no doubt as to the destination of the fleet. Indeed, at daybreak Port Said, at the head of the Suez Canal, was occupied without resistance by our blue-jackets and marines, and almost simultaneously Ismailia, at the centre of the Canal, came into possession of our Naval Brigade, after some fighting. On Monday morning the whole of this great water-way had been secured in spite of the wailings of M. de Lesseps; and in the presence of General Wolseley, Admiral Seymour on board the ironclads, the transports, one by one, entered the Canal, and before evening a considerable part of the troops had disembarked at Ismailia, and the Nefiche Junction, which unites the lines from Cairo to Suez, was occupied. With so much promptitude was the enterprise carried out, that by Monday night it was officially announced that the Canal was clear for ordinary traffic. When the whole of the Indian contingent, part of which has arrived, is landed at Suez, which has for some time been in the occupation of Admiral Hewett, the British General will have a secure base for military operations in the rear of the enemy. The second division is now concentrated at Ismailia; the first holds the lines at Ramleh, which are being greatly strengthened, so that Sir E. Hamley may be able to join Sir G. Wolseley in the canal.

The news of the prompt occupation of the Suez Canal was taken very quietly by our French neighbours, and indeed, by the other Powers of Europe. It is recognised as an exceptional measure—a strategic necessity for the prosecution of the war. Save the shrill voice of M. de Lesseps, not a protest has been raised, and even that over-excited functionary has been warned by his Government to moderate his language, and has in the end made his peace with the British Commander-in-Chief at Ismailia. Europe looks on with something akin to admiration at the action taken by the British Government, at the skill and resolution that have marked the opening of the campaign, at her exhibition of strength and resources adequate to ensure the desired result, and at the consummate diplomatic ability with which opposition has been overcome and jealousies appeased. This confidence in the issue is based not only on a belief in the adequacy of our resources, but in a conviction of our disinterestedness. Manifestly Prince Bismarck, whose voice is so potential in international questions, regards our sole intervention as the quickest and safest solution of the perplexing Egyptian problem, while the French Government, which had been invited to undertake the sole guardianship of the Canal, is quite content to stand aside, and accept the consequences of its abstinence. The *Journal des Débats*, which may be regarded as reflecting national feeling in the matter, has faith in the generous action of England as regards the European Concert, now reduced to "perfect impotence," while at the same time it calls upon France to "make up its mind" to see this country invested with "the real sovereignty of Egypt, based upon accomplished facts," and neither the Sultan nor the other Powers resuming their former position in the Valley of the Nile. This is not, however, in harmony with the declared policy of the British Government. It is a great thing, a momentous advantage, that before Sir Garnet Wolseley strikes the

decisive blow, or even comes into collision with the forces of Arabi, all diplomatic difficulties should have been neutralised, and the Sultan, who would have proved to be a most embarrassing ally, reduced to impotence and left out in the cold.

Possibly the campaign now commenced will be one rather of strategy than of hard fighting—a series of flank movements, which may turn Arabi's strong position at Kafr Douar, and spare the effusion of blood on both sides. We thus see the wisdom of dispatching a strong expedition to Egypt. The quick movements and skilful disposition of the British forces will probably prevent Arabi from availing himself of the rising Nile as an ally. By holding fast to his intrenchments near Alexandria he would be caught in a trap. By abandoning those strong defences and retreating towards the capital, he would not only lose prestige but expose himself to the attacks of General Hamley. His sole chance, apparently, is to try conclusions with one of the separate English divisions before their junction in the neighbourhood of Cairo, though in the open field his prospects of success, with ill-trained troops pitted against the disciplined forces of England, led by veteran generals, would be very slender. When his supremacy was unchallenged, the Notables of the capital never heartily espoused his cause, and a single reverse will probably turn them against him, and show how hollow is the regime of military terrorism which he has established. Indeed, many of Arabi's officers of mark have come over to our side. Not the least satisfactory feature of the situation is that the time has passed for the rebel leader's surrender to the Sultan, whose claim to step in at the critical moment as arbiter or suzerain will be entirely ignored by the British Government.

The rescue of Mr. Leigh Smith and his gallant comrades from the terrible perils of the frozen regions adds another exciting chapter to the romance of Arctic exploration. Two years ago the adventurous Englishman left our shores for the far North in his own well-fitted little steamer the Eira, in which he penetrated to Franz Josef's Land, and returned in safety. A year latter he started on a second voyage, and nothing was known of the fate of himself and his companions till Sunday last, when they all arrived at Aberdeen on board the steamer Hope, which had been sent out to discover the missing explorers. It now appears that at the end of August last the ship was nipped between ice-floes, and sank in deep water; but the crew escaped to land, and at Cape Flora erected a rude hut, where they stored the three months' provisions rescued from the Eira. In this desolate region they passed an Arctic winter of great severity, subsisting upon walrus, seals, and bears—the latter often killed in self-defence. Not until the end of June did they venture to launch their boats for the return journey. In these frail barks they sailed securely past Franz Josef's Land to Matotchkin Strait, where they fortunately fell in with the Hope, which had been sent out to their relief. By dint of good management and good fortune, they have returned to Old England in good health, and without the loss of a single life. But the records and trophies of the expedition went down with the Eira, and little has been added to our knowledge of the Polar regions geography by their enterprise, though it furnishes a fresh proof, if that were needed, of the intrepid courage and fortitude of those who commit themselves to the dangers of Arctic exploration.

A few days ago Mr. Trevelyan, the popular Chief Secretary for Ireland, assured the Corporation of Londonderry "that the Executive of Dublin Castle were beginning to feel a sense of hope, and almost of confidence, to which they were strangers when, three months ago, in the darkest of the dark hours, they entered on their formidable labours." No doubt the representative of the Irish Government had good reason for this optimistic declaration, founded on the gradual operation of the Land Act, and the subsidence of virulent agitation. But the deeds of savage ferocity perpetrated during the last week indicate that the Crime Prevention Act has not sufficed to prevent the activity of secret societies in Ireland. The horrible butchery of the Joyce family near Cong, in Connemara—five of its members, including an aged grandmother, having been shot in cold blood by a band of assassins—equals in atrocity the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Happily, the ten men suspected of the crime are in safe custody, and it is significant that the public feeling of the district is in this case against the criminals, and it is a still more hopeful sign that there have been several convictions for murder by Dublin jurymen. But in higher quarters there seems a disposition to bring contempt upon the law, and prevent its just administration, as in the case of Mr. Gray, M.P., who has been imprisoned by Mr. Justice Lawson for maligning a jury that brought in a verdict of guilty against a man accused of murder. The sentence upon the hon. member may be exceptionally severe; but he is not only editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, but High Sheriff of Dublin, and in that capacity a colleague of the Judges of the land, whom he was bound in honour to support. If such offences as that of Mr. Gray are to be condoned, the proper administration of justice in Ireland will be frustrated, and juries will fear to do their duty.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Do you remember that weirdly beautiful "complaint" sung by Miss Ellen Terry in "The Cup" at the Lyceum, with its plaintive burden, "Bring him Home! Bring him Home!" Camma is waiting for her husband, now, all over the British land. Thousands of hearts are beating anxiously. Thousands of lips are murmuring, albeit unconsciously, "Bring him Home! Bring him Home!" No one in the host of brave men who have gone forth to fight their country's battle in Egypt can be so "accursed by Fate—no one so utterly desolate" but that some heart at home "responds unto his own;" yet may it be fairly said that London at the present moment wears an aspect of such stillness, such languor, and such apathy that you might think that there was no such country as Egypt, no such bloodthirsty rebel as Arabi, and no such river as the Nile for Arabi (as the *Times* put it) to be "chucked" into.

You may tell me that although "everybody" is said to be out of town, there yet remain close upon four millions of people in the metropolis. Of course the four millions are on the spot, and the public-houses are in full swing, and "there is a child that is born and a child that dies every minute" all over the world; yet the temporary depopulation of Belgravia and Tyburnia, the silence of Palace-yard and the desolation of Westminster Hall; the unusual quietude of the Law Offices and the Inns of Court, the partial closure of the theatres, the absence of gay equipages from the Park and of dashing equestrians from the Row, and especially the paucity of members at such of the great clubs as have not absolutely closed their doors for whitewashing and carpet-beating purposes, have all produced, in the districts of London inhabited or frequented by the governing classes, an aspect of emptiness very curious and significant to view.

Of course, the metropolis was quite as "empty" last August, and during as many preceding Augusts as ever you like to name; but last year there was nothing to stir the public mind; and when I went away to the Continent towards the end of the month, I was impelled to departure quite as much by the fear of not having anything to write about at home as by the wish to find a little health and rest abroad. This year everything is changed. Every moment there may be flashed to us the news of fresh Egyptian battles and fresh Irish murders. Yet there is "nobody" in town to be startled by the news.

Every telegram that arrives should be full of interest to Jawkins and Borekins, those two great pillars of Clubland; yet I go down to the club (how ghastly it looks, with the carpets up!) and learn that Borekins is at Boulogne, and Jawkins in the Engadine. It is no use asking where Sir Benjamin Backbite is. I saw him only half an hour since, hurrying as fast as ever a rapid hansom could convey himself, his portmanteau, and his hat-box in the direction of Euston Terminus. Sir Benjamin has gone North. Mr. Crabtree is already on the moors. Mrs. Candour is at Pontresina, and Lady Sneerwell at Wiesbaden. Paul Pry, Esq., Mrs. Paul, and all the little P.'s are at Hombourg. There are plenty of telegrams in Pall-mall; but there is nobody to read them. There is plenty of scandal, but the scandal-mongers are at Vichy and Biarritz, at Trouville and Dieppe.

But, thank my stars (all of us have our stars) the correspondents of the "Echoes" are all alive! No languor, no apathy with them. Let us spend a merry column or so with the initials. From under the leaf of St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, "J. A. K." writes to ask where he can procure a copy of "all the writings" of Dr. W. H. Russell. Try Messrs. Routledge, London and New York. Then S. S. (on a post card) asks me "when the worthy Dickens's name first came into use in the phrase 'what the dickens!' and why?" Dear Sir, "what the dickens" has nothing to do with Charles Dickens. Mrs. Page, in the "Merry Wives," says, "I cannot tell what the dickens his name is." Dr. Cobham Brewer ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable") defines "Dickens" as a perverted oath, corrupted from "Nick." He gives no authority for this statement. None of the word-hunters appear to have been able to dig out the meaning of the proverbial allusion to "Dickens's dishes." It is yet as occult as Queen Elizabeth's proverb, "Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton." Of the last, I fancy that I once met with an explanation; but I have forgotten it.

The "Rev. C. H. G." puzzles me somewhat. He wishes me to tell him where the words "Pellitory from out the wall" occur. In reading a paper on the antiquities of his parish my correspondent had occasion to refer to a very rare plant which is said to grow (in the North) only at Furness Abbey and at Torpenden, near Carlisle, and he quoted "pellitory from out the wall" as being the expression of some poet. For a moment he attributed it to Shakespeare, but reference to Mrs. Cowden Clarke's "Concordance" yielded no allusion to "pellitory."

The expression "Pellitory from out the wall" I have never heard of; but I have always been struck by the euphony (you know the sweet-sounding words, such as Susquehanna, Potomac, Henley-in-Arden, Christabel, Belgrave, Alhambra; which is as pretty as Alcazar is harsh) of "pellitory of the wall." Of course, pellitory of the wall is only the wall-plant, "a genus of the monœcia order, belonging to the polygamous class"; and its name is a corruption of the Latin *parietaria*, belonging to the walls, from *paries*, *parietis*. And, again, it is not easy to determine to what metre "pellitory from out the wall," if the expression be poetical, could belong. But I never professed to know anything about English poetry.

Did I know anything about it I should not have been obliged last week to have returned so lame an answer to the "indefinite correspondent" who had read in the newspaper, the name of which he was unable to remember, a review of a

book, the title and the name of the author of which he had forgotten. More than twenty correspondents have hastened to tell me that a poem "Old Letters" is in "London Lyrics," by Frederick Locker, published by Strahan and Co. My own ignorance in the matter is drolly illustrated by the circumstance that my esteemed friend Mr. Frederick Locker sent me, not long since, a copy of the last edition of "London Lyrics," and that I have had the dainty little volume sumptuously bound, and have not read the verses in question. I mean to read it all when I can find time. I hope, *en revanche* (for the sake of Nemesis), that Mr. Locker has not caused to be bound a certain book of mine that he wots of, and that he has never read a single word of it.

I read in this week's *World*—

There died at Pau, last week, the Baroness Lejeune, aged one hundred and two years. Her husband, whom she had survived for thirty-four years, was one of Napoleon I.'s most trusted officers, and assisted his master to escape across the Danube after his defeat at the battle of Essling. The old lady retained her faculties to the last, and possessed the most varied recollections of events that happened under the first Empire.

The "recollections" of Madame la Baronne Lejeune could scarcely be more "valued" than the accounts given by different historians of the sanguinary engagement in which the First Napoleon was certainly not defeated; although after having repulsed, in a two-days' fight, and with tremendous slaughter, the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, the victor was fain to order the retreat of his army into the isle of Lobau:—the great bridge over the Danube having been broken down by an inundation.

The historians are not even agreed as to how the two days' massacre shall be named. Some call it Essling; others Essling and Aspern. Bourrienne and Rapp call it Esslingen. The last two named authorities have the Gazetteers on their side. Sir Walter Scott says ("Life of Napoleon Buonaparte," vol. vi., p. 323):—"The French could not in any sense be said to have been beaten; but it was an unusual thing for them, fighting under Napoleon's eye, to be less than completely victorious." Hazlitt (ultra-Bonapartist) writes ("Life of N. B.," vol. iii., p. 175):—"Thus stood the battle, doubtful but fearful to the Austrians, when suddenly the bridge which Buonaparte had established over the Danube was swept away by the flood."

Rapp, in his Memoirs, exults over Essling. "We were masters of the village. The Archduke endeavoured in vain to recover it. Five times he led his troops to the charge; and five times he was defeated. He suffered immense loss. Ours was also considerable." Indeed it was. There were some twenty thousand killed and wounded on either side. A rather equivocal authority, "The Eventful Life of Napoleon Buonaparte," published by Cumberland, in 1828, and purporting to be a translation from the French of "Baron Karlo Excellmanns," says that "the battle of Essling added fresh laurels to the glory and inflexible firmness of the French army."

Mem.: This is repeated word for word in the "Life of Napoleon Buonaparte," by W. H. Ireland, Esq., Member of the Athenæum of Sciences and Art at Paris, "published in the same year, '28, by the same bookseller, John Cumberland, of Ludgate." In fact, Ireland's text is nearly identical with that of "Baron Karlo Excellmanns." Ireland's three hack-smelling volumes are, nevertheless, a treasure, since they contain a large number of coloured illustrations splendidly engraved in aquatint by George Cruikshank. Some of the battle-scenes are "adapted" from the well-known designs of Schwebeck and Carle Vernet; but they all have the magic touch of George's graphic genius. I may wind up the Essling matter (ere it becomes wearisome) by quoting the judicious Adolphe Thiers ("History of the Consulate and the Empire," vol. viii., p. 270):—

Thus terminated this two-days' battle, one of the most sanguinary of the century, and which began the series of those abominable scenes of carnage of the closing years of the Empire—when, in the course of a single day, the equivalent of the population of a great city would be destroyed.

But enough of bloodshed. Let us say a word about the Fashions under the First Empire. A happy hazard has just made me the possessor of a set of "The Lady's Museum and Polite Repository" (1806-10). The ladies may be interested to learn that in the year 1807 gloves came (as they do now) right up to the elbow; that sleeves were worn short, puffed, and slashed, showing material of another colour beneath; that bracelets were worn as high up as the springing of the biceps muscle (a lady with a stout or "Kenble" biceps must have been a rather costly article in the way of bracelets); that the hair was worn "curly," and that the dimensions of the sunshades in use were prodigious.

But these were not the things which interested me most in the "Lady's Museum" (bibliographically valuable because it filled a gap between the old "Belle Assemblée" and "Acker-mann's Repository." In vol. iii., p. 245, of the "Museum," I stumbled on a rare tid-bit of "Bonapartiana," in the shape of an engraved portrait of the Empress Josephine, who is contemptuously styled "Madame Buonaparte." The portrait is surmounted by an Imperial crown, which has bodily thrust on one side (both emblems of Royalty are shown) the crown of St. Louis.

A memoir of "Madame Buonaparte" follows, beginning with the quotation from Shakespeare (peculiarly appropriate in 1807):—

There's no motion
That tends to vice in man, but I affirm
It is this woman's part: be it lying, note it
This woman's: flatterings, hers: deceiving, hers:

And so forth. The writer in a magazine intended for the perusal of English ladies, goes on to tell his readers that "although apostate bishops may hold up the subject of the present sketch as the model of her sex, of manners as simple

as her morals are pure, this specious colouring cannot hide from the disgusted eye the Haggard Demirep" (only the biographer uses a stronger term) "the spouse of the Corsican Assassin." Politics ran high in the year 1807.

What is very funny is to mark that the artist and engraver have not followed the lead of the biographer. The "disgusted eye" rests on the portrait of an exquisitely pretty and graceful woman:—a portrait indeed of Josephine as she really was.

The biographer is very good on Madame Buonaparte's wardrobe. He remarks—

The extravagance of this wretched woman is equalled only by her wickedness. She never puts on any plain gown twice, and she changes her dress four or six times a day. In the summer she makes use of four dozen pairs of silk stockings, and three dozen pairs of gloves and shoes; and in the winter three dozen pairs of the best English cotton stockings and two dozen of French silk stockings every week. She never wears any washed stockings, nor puts on twice the same pair of gloves or shoes. All her chemises are of the finest cambric with borders of lace that cost ten louis d'or each. Six dozen of these garments are made up for her every month.

"Such," indignantly concludes the biographer, "is this vile woman, who deserves to be exhibited both as a shame to herself and a warning to others whom future revolutions may tempt to future imitation and degradation." I am only afraid that the ladies who in 1807 read the harrowing schedule of "Madame Buonaparte's" toilette may have been apt to wish, with a sigh, that "they had half her complaint."

There will be no "Silly Season" this autumn, I am inclined to think. Sir Garnet Wolseley will take care of that; and when (D.V.) Arabi has been finally disposed of, the October Session of Parliament will compel the Enormous Gooseberry, the Shower of Red Rain in Suffolk, the Cat discovered in a Gaspipe, the Great Sea Serpent, and other customary newspaper "annuals" to take a "back seat." As it happened, however, lately the Potato cropped up as unexpectedly as prematurely to compete as a portent with the Enormous Gooseberry; and for some nine days or so the press teemed with correspondence and leading articles bearing on the vexed question as to whether the potato was introduced into these isles by Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, or Sir John Hawkins.

Having myself, "in another place," contributed rather extensively to the multitude of words which have darkened counsel in this matter, I may be excused from inflicting on my readers any more tangled talk touching the archaeology of the potato; but I may just point to any enterprising young man who feels inclined to deliver before a local Mutual Improvement Association a lecture on the *Solanum Tuberosum*, that any quantity of "cram" may be found on the subject in London's "Cyclopædia of Agriculture" and in McCulloch's "Dictionary of Commerce."

That which has been, however, interesting and valuable in this otherwise futile controversy on the respective claims of Raleigh, Drake, and Hawkins to have first introduced the potato into England or Ireland, is the fact which has been ascertained that, up to the middle of the Eighteenth Century, the potato was not by any means the habitual food of the English people. The aristocratic cooks either ignored the potato altogether (as M. Vincent La Chapelle, Lord Chesterfield's *chef*, did), or treated it as a sweet dish. Thus, in "The Cook and Confectioners' Dictionary," by Mr. John Nott, who had been *chef* to the Dukes of Somerset, Ormonde, and Bolton, and Lords Lansdowne and Ashburnham (London, 1726), there are only two recipes for dressing potatoes.

Both are treated sweetly. One is for a potato-pie, to be made of "potatoes boiled tender," with marrow, yolks of hard eggs, spice, blanched almonds, dates, orange, lemon, melted butter, and sugar; the other is a preparation of boiled potatoes, beef marrow, eringo roots, verjuice, rose-water, and sugar. Mrs. Glasse, writing some twenty years later, had some slightly more enlarged views on the potato; yet "The Professed Cook," published in 1769, is altogether silent as to potatoes. There is a reason for this mutism. "The Professed Cook" is a translation from the French "Soupers de la Cour;" and Parmentier did not popularise the potato in France until late in the reign of Louis XVI.

In re the barbarous and obsolete word "Fredish" "F. W." writes that "the origin of Fredish" may probably be found in an article in the "Monthly Magazine" itself, in which the writer regrets the absence of a short distinctive title for the United States of America, and suggests—"Fredon," with "Frede" and "Fredish," analogous to Swede and Swedish. But he has not the whole series of the "Monthly" at hand, and is unable to refer to the exact number in which the suggestion appeared. Another and wholly anonymous correspondent tells me that, at page 144 of the August number of the *Fortnightly Review*, there is a reference to "Fredorica," which may possibly be allied to the word "Fredish."

"The John Dory." "G. H. V." Glasgow, points out that in the *Cornhill Magazine* for April, 1868, vol. xvii., p. 486, and in an article called "Don Ricardo," written (so infers my correspondent) by the late James Hannay, some time H.M. Consul at Barcelona, it is stated that John Dory is not derived either from Jean Doré or from Jaume Dorée, but from the Spanish word "Janitore," by which name the fish having the impress of St. Peter's finger and thumb is known in Spain. James Hannay should have been a competent Spanish scholar; yet it is passing strange that, just as "Janitore" is absent from the most recent Anglo-Italian dictionaries, so do I fail to find the word in M. de Séjournant's great "Dictionnaire Espagnol-Français." Yet there must be such a word, popular in both peninsulas; for a correspondent at Leghorn tells me that the Italian fishermen call the John Dory "janitore" and "pesce di San Pietro." Is Janitore *Lingua Franca*, or an accepted word both in Italian and in Spanish?

G. A. S.

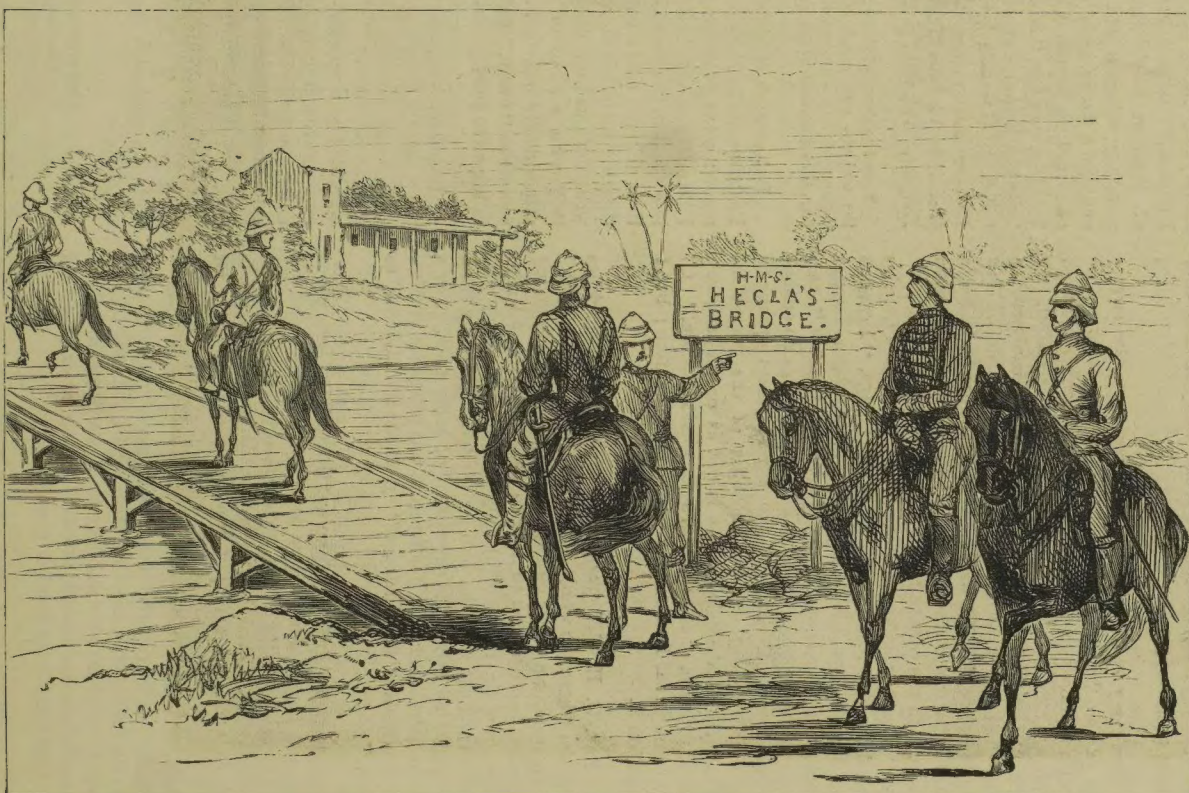
THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE DYING AND THE DEAD.



OUR FIRST WOUNDED PRISONER.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT CROSSING THE HECLA'S BRIDGE OVER THE MAHMOUDIEH CANAL.



THE BODY OF LIEUTENANT HOWARD VYSE CARRIED TO CAMP.



THE PARTING.

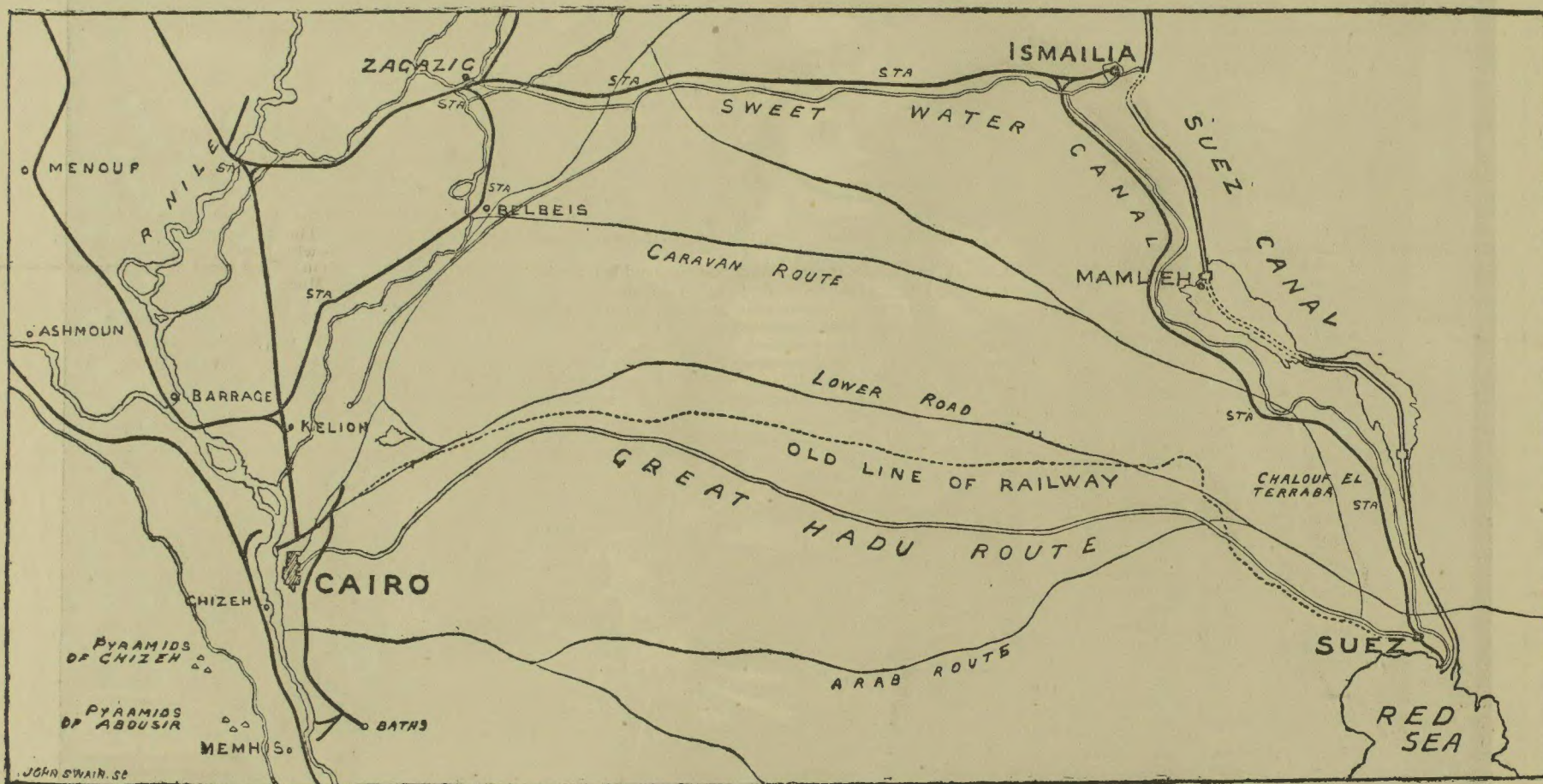
THE WAR IN EGYPT.

On Saturday and Sunday last, the British naval and military forces employed in the Egyptian Expedition, with remarkable promptitude and facility, executed a most important movement, transferring their base of active operations from Alexandria to the Suez Canal. This intention had been kept secret, and had been so well disguised that there was a general belief, probably shared by Arabi Pasha and all the Egyptians to the latest moment, that the forts of Aboukir would be attacked on Sunday. The fleet of ironclads, in order to produce that impression, made its appearance in Aboukir Bay on Saturday afternoon, but in the night quietly departed for Port Said, accompanied by transports conveying the whole of the First Division of the Army, with General Sir Garnet Wolseley, to occupy the new positions on the Suez Canal which were already seized by Rear-Admiral Hoskins. The Second Division of the Army, under General Sir E. Bruce Hamley, is left to hold Alexandria and the neighbouring advanced position of Ramleh, confronting Arabi Pasha's intrenched camp at Kafr Dowar, fourteen miles from the city. Our Map of the country between Alexandria and the Rosetta branch of the Nile, with the Bay of Aboukir, the Lakes of Marcotis, Aboukir, and Edfou, and the intervening strip of land traversed by the railway and the Mahmoudieh Canal, will be useful for reference to explain future operations in this quarter. We also present a number of Illustrations by our Special Artists, both at Alexandria and at Port Said, including those of several incidents of the action on Saturday, the 5th inst., when Sir Archibald Alison made a reconnaissance in force of the position of the Egyptian army at Kindji Osman, between Ramleh and Kafr Dowar, and when the first real fighting on land took place in this campaign.

It will be desirable, however, to give our readers a just notion of the object and value of the most recent military movement, by describing the situation of the Suez Canal with reference to the strategic points in Lower Egypt which must be chiefly aimed at. Another Map, which appears in this Number of our Journal, copied from a portion of the convenient small Map of Lower Egypt published by Mr. James Wyld, shows the country to the south of Ismailia and of the Fresh Water Canal, with the several different roads from Suez, and from the Suez Maritime Canal, to the city of Cairo. These roads will now become of the greatest importance, for the advance either of Sir Garnet Wolseley's First Division, from Ismailia, or of Sir Herbert Macpherson's Indian contingent, from Suez, to the Egyptian capital. The direct line from Suez to Cairo, from east to west, is not above eighty miles in length, but the space is all desert, and troops are not likely to take that route. Zagazig is on the line by which the capital will be most easily reached, and Ismailia is the natural base, and will remain so till Arabi is driven south, and the railway is in working order from Alexandria to Zagazig. This last-named place will then become the centre for operations on Cairo, and it will have two ports of supply, Ismailia and Alexandria. Zagazig, indeed, is the key of the railway system in Egypt. The old direct line of rails from Cairo to Suez was taken up some years ago, when the line from Zagazig to Suez was laid down. From Zagazig three lines radiate to Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria, south-east, south-west, and north-west, at the three corners of the Delta. Zagazig, therefore, will be heard of in the future operations. Its distance of about fifty miles from Ismailia is too great for anything but a strong force to attempt its occupation.

The Fresh Water Canal, upon which both Suez and Port

Said, and all the stations along the Maritime Canal, depend for their ordinary supply, likewise renders Zagazig of the greatest importance in this campaign. In the time of the Pharaohs a canal was cut from the eastern branch of the Nile, near Bubastis, now Zagazig. This canal went along a hollow in the desert, where it is supposed an outlet of the Nile once flowed towards the Bitter Lakes at some very remote date when they formed the end of the Red Sea. This hollow is known as the Wadi Tameylat, and the Valley of the Saba Bir, or "Seven Wells." After passing this, the canal of the Pharaohs went south to Suez, where it joined the Red Sea. By means of this canal ships could pass to the Nile, and by the Nile to the Mediterranean, also communicating with Memphis and Upper Egypt. M. de Lesseps found portions of this ancient canal still unfilled up, and he had it repaired and cleaned out, and connected it with the Nile. It had about four or five feet of water in it, and small boats went along with men selling necessities to the workmen when the larger canal was being made. The Fresh Water Canal is altogether about 100 miles in length, and will require some time to dry up after the supply is cut off, but the climate of Egypt, it must be remembered, produces speedy evaporation at this time of the year. The water supply of Port Said hangs on a still more slender thread than that of Suez. The Fresh Water Canal was carried on to Lake Timsah by M. Lesseps, and by means of an engine the water was raised to a cistern on the sandy heights called El Guisr. From this a pipe was laid in the sand all the way along the south bank of the Canal to Port Said; and this is still the only supply, which is led by gravitation, for the stations on the northern half of the Canal, a distance of about fifty miles. It may be stated that the Suez Canal is ninety-nine miles long from sea to sea, and that, roughly speaking, Ismailia is about



THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE SUEZ CANAL AND CAIRO.

half-way between Port Said and Suez. The Fresh Water Canal immediately supplies Ismailia and the southern half, and the pipe just mentioned supplies the other. If the Fresh Water Canal should be dammed up at Zagazig, it will deprive both these sections of their supply.

That Arabi anticipated an attack, with the Canal as a base, is evident from his latest movements. He had cut the Canal between Chalouf and the Serapeum—that is, somewhere about the Bitter Lakes; but he had also cut it at Exama, which is about fourteen or fifteen miles west of Ismailia, on the line towards Tel-el-Kebir and Zagazig. The position of Tel-el-Kebir, which name signifies "the Great Mound," no doubt presents features calculated for defence. It is about fifteen miles east of Zagazig, and on the line between that place and Ismailia. It would command both the railway and the Fresh Water Canal. Knowing the importance that these will have in the coming struggle, Arabi was already massing his forces at Tel-el-Kebir, and making it an intrenched camp. Maxama, where the Fresh Water Canal had been cut, is about fifteen miles still further east towards Ismailia. The importance of all this ground was pointed out in recent articles in the *Daily News*, from which we have quoted; and Arabi's movements are evidence of the value he attaches to it. "He is reported," says the writer of those articles, "as having labourers at work all the way from Cairo to Salabieh, a distance of sixty miles. He thus intends to fortify the whole space where attack is possible in that direction. This line of defence runs along where the cultivated land touches the desert. Salabieh is nearly thirty miles north-east of Zagazig, and is close to the marshy land which borders on Lake Menzaleh. It is an important town, and has some magnificent groves of palm-trees. Arabi is throwing up fortifications at this place, in case of an attack from El Kantara, the first point on the Suez Canal, on the south, from which a move could be made so as to avoid Lake Menzaleh. Kantara is on the high road between Egypt and Palestine, a line of travel as old as the time of Abraham; and an attack in this direction from Kantara would move south-west along the old route to Salabieh, and by the same route on to Zagazig and Cairo; hence the defences at Salabieh. There is a railway from Salabieh to Zagazig; it is on the west of the line just described, and passes by Fakus and Abu Kebir. Between Kantara and Ismailia, on the Canal, there is no place which is likely to come into prominence during the war."

The operations of the British fleet and army last Saturday and Sunday, in moving from Alexandria to Port Said, coinciding with that of taking possession of the whole length of the Suez Canal, from Port Said to Suez, must be more particularly noticed.

The following is a complete list of the vessels which left Alexandria, on Saturday, with the military force under command of Sir Garnet Wolseley:—The despatch-boat, *Helicon*, Admiral Seymour's flag-ship; the *Thalia*, with working parties; the *Salamis*, with General Wolseley; the *Rosina*, with 570 Marines; the *Nerissa*, with 400 Marines, the Engineers, and the railway plant; the *Enphrates*, with the 2nd Battalion of the 46th Regiment and the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles; the *Catalonia*, with the 1st Battalion of the 50th Regiment and the staff of the Second Brigade; the *Nevada*, with the 2nd Battalion of the 84th Regiment; the *Orient*, with the Scots Guards, the staff of the First Division, First Brigade, and an escort of the 19th Hussars; the *Batavia*, with the Grenadier Guards and half a battery of the garrison artillery; the *Iberia*, with the Coldstream Guards and another half battery of the garrison artillery; the *Capella*, with the head-quarter Staff; the *Osprey*, with the Commissariat and a portion of the mounted infantry; the *Marathon*, with the Field Hospital Corps; the *Calabria* and the *Holland*, with the Household Cavalry and some mounted infantry; the Egyptian Monarch, with a wing of the Dragoon Guards; the *Lower Hill*, with the Horse Artillery; the *Palmyra*, with one battery of the Field Artillery; besides the *Osiris* and the tugs with the railway stock, and also the gun-boats *Cygnets* and *Wye*. All these mustered on Friday evening in the outer harbour of Alexandria, where the ironclads *Agincourt*, *Minotaur*, *Superb*, *Sultan*, *Indefatigable*, *Téméraire*, and *Alexandra* were lying. The whole force was divided into five convoys, each consisting of three transports led by one ironclad. Thus the *Superb*, heading the fleet, led away the *Orient*, the *Catalonia*, and the *Nevada*; then came the *Téméraire*, leading the *Batavia*, the *Iberia*, and the *Capella*; and so on—the *Helicon* and the *Salamis* cruising independently closer in shore.

While the transports, conveying the troops, kept well out in the offing, and slowly proceeded eastward on Saturday afternoon, the squadron of ironclads entered Aboukir Bay, and approached the Egyptian forts, steaming up and down, apparently preparing for an attack. This was continued till after nightfall, when the ships of war, under cover of the darkness, put forth to sea and rejoined the fleet of transports, which arrived at Port Said early on Sunday morning. The squadron of Sir Beauchamp Seymour found at Port Said the other ships already stationed there under command of Rear-Admiral Hoskins—namely, the *Monarch*, the *Iris*, the *Penelope*, the *Beacon* gun-boat, the *Hecla* torpedo-vessel, and the store-ship *Empusa*, in waiting to be joined by the main squadron for Alexandria. At ten o'clock the fleet began steaming through the Canal, the ships maintaining

their original order of sailing, the *Helicon* and *Salamis* steaming in first, and being followed by the convoys. Several French, Dutch, Spanish, and other men-of-war watched the procession. There was a band on board the French ship, playing as the troop-ships filed past. Our soldiers cheered heartily as they passed the French and entered the mouth of the Canal. Before leaving Port Said, Sir Garnet Wolseley caused a proclamation in the Arab tongue to be posted up declaring it to be the intention of the English army to restore order and strengthen the authority of the Khedive. No harm would be done to those who respected that authority, but those who resisted it by arms would be treated as rebels.

In anticipation of the arrival of the troops from Alexandria, the Naval Brigade and Marines of the *Penelope*, one of the ships at Port Said commanded by Rear-Admiral Hoskins, began, at half-past three on Sunday morning, to occupy that town, where they met with no resistance. It was then placed under the command of Captain Henry Fairfax, of the *Monarch*; while separate detachments, in gun-boats and armed steam-launches, were sent along the Canal to take possession of Kantara and Ismailia. Captain Edwards first seized Kantara, which was afterwards occupied by a party from the *Tourmaline*. Ismailia was taken by three hundred men from the *Northumberland* and the *Carysfort*, led by Commander Kane. They made a reconnaissance of the position held by the enemy at Nefiche, two miles from Ismailia, which we described last week; some shots were exchanged, and Commander Kane was wounded; but the *Carysfort* bombarded the enemy's position, and drove them out of it, probably to Tel-el-Kebir.

At the same time on Sunday morning, at the south end of the Canal, Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, who had, a fortnight ago, brought his squadron up the Red Sea to Suez, with some of the troops from India, began active operations. The result is that Chalouf, a station on the Suez Canal, ten or twelve miles from Suez, has been occupied by a party of the 72nd (Seaforth Highlanders) and bluejackets, with the gun-boats *Seagull* and *Mosquito*, under Captain Hastings. There was a considerable body of Arabs there threatening the Fresh Water Canal. They actually cut it before retiring, but the damage was quickly repaired. The enemy are said to have lost more than 100 killed and wounded, forty prisoners, and several guns. Two of the Highlanders were accidentally drowned, and two seamen wounded. The Serapeum station of the Canal was occupied next day, with very little fighting.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley was at Ismailia on Tuesday morning, at which time General Graham, with troops of the Second Brigade and the Royal Engineers, occupied Nefiche, which had been previously shelled by gun-boats in the Canal.

Under cover of this movement the troops have been landed rapidly, the disembarkation proceeding under the personal supervision of Sir Garnet himself. The transports were moving up rather slowly; but the 46th, 60th, and Royal Marines got on shore early in the day. The Scots Guards followed, then the 50th, then the Grenadier Guards and the rest of the Household Brigade. A force of the enemy, said to be three thousand strong, with guns, has taken up its position a few miles from Ismailia.

The interest of the campaign, which may be said to have now fairly commenced, is divided between the two points Alexandria and Ismailia. It is evident that Sir Garnet Wolseley intends to operate, for the present, along two lines, and while he himself strikes at Arabi's communications with Cairo, Sir Edward Hamley is to hold the enemy as long as possible in front of him. Arabi appears now to have no notion of retreating from his intrenchments at Kafr Dowar. It is said that he has been at Tel-el-Kebir in person, possibly to judge of the reality of our threatened attack from Ismailia. He has recovered from his first scare at the movement of the ships towards the Canal, and so far from continuing the hasty retrograde movement he had commenced, he has returned and reoccupied his lines, and continues to arm and strengthen them. More than this, he has ventured to send out cavalry to reconnoitre in the direction of the Mallaha Station, and whereas, on Monday, not a man showed above the parapets when Sir Archibald Alison moved forward to examine the enemy's position, the reconnaissance attempted by a company of the 79th Highlanders on Tuesday was at once checked peremptorily. Our 40-pounders were promptly answered by a smart fire from 7-inch guns, which got the range of Ramleh village. These 7-inch were followed by other guns, showing that the number of artillery in position had greatly increased during the twenty-four hours, and the existence of a new six-gun battery was clearly made out. The affair was nothing but an ineffective artillery duel. The Egyptian infantry, although visible in considerable force, did not advance beyond the intrenchments; and the Highlanders, having gained the object of their advance, retired without exchanging shots.

At Ismailia, it is stated, Mahmoud Fehmi Pasha has been arrested on information supplied by Rushdi Pasha, Arabi's Governor of Port Said. A portion of the Indian troops have arrived at Lake Timsah, for Ismailia. Sir H. Macpherson has arrived at Suez. At Alexandria, Sherif Pasha has been intrusted with the formation of a new Egyptian Ministry. The Khedive announces this in a proclamation, in which he declares that he will himself be President of the Council, thinking it necessary in such a crisis that the power of the head of the State should be made manifest to all. Another proclamation issued by the Khedive announces that Sir Garnet Wolseley's military operations are carried on with his sanction as ruler of Egypt.

Among the subjects of our Artist's Sketches at Alexandria presented this week is that of the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, visiting the Duke of Connaught on board H.M.S. Helicon. The Duke of Connaught, who is in command of the Guards' Brigade, was very actively engaged during several days in examining the country near Ramleh, and in viewing from a distance the position of Arabi Pasha. He appears in one of these Sketches, riding across the temporary bridge over the Mahmoudieh Canal which was constructed by the Naval Brigade men of H.M.S. Hecla; and, in another sketch, he is seen in the big-gun battery at Ramleh, looking out towards the enemy's position a few miles distant. We are indebted to Lieutenant James R. Johnstone, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, serving on board H.M.S. Minotaur, for Sketches of several of the forts on the shore of Aboukir Bay. Our own Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, further contributes some additional Sketches of the actual incidents of fighting on the 5th inst.; the death of Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the 60th Rifles, under circumstances already described; the steady behaviour of the Marines in falling back from the successful reconnaissance, at the close of day; and the humane treatment of wounded prisoners taken on our side.

The Pyramids of Egypt have often been delineated, with the picturesque figures of Bedouin Arabs who are wont to earn money, in peaceful times, by serving as guides or porters to the European tourists, come to visit those mighty monuments of a remote antiquity. They appear, in the Engraving on our front page, to be anxiously looking out, beyond Cairo, for the approach of the British army, which may possibly arrive within sight of the Pyramids before another month has elapsed.

The last of the troops hitherto ordered for immediate service in Egypt have left the shores of England, but others are still being sent to form the reserve at Malta and Cyprus. The recent departure of so many of our soldiers from home gives a peculiar interest to the subject of one drawing engraved for this week's publication, in which an English mother, standing at the docks beneath the tall sides of a steamship, which is bound to convey some troops to the seat of war, appears taking a fond leave of her son, a small drummer-boy, whose frame can scarcely be fit to endure the fatigues and hardships of a laborious campaign in a rather trying climate. We shall rejoice to hear of the speedy termination of hostilities, and the return of every regiment with inconsiderable loss of life.

Our Illustration of an Egyptian water-wheel, or "Sakieh," worked by a bullock, will not require to be explained to the reader who has perused the account of the system of agriculture and irrigation that was given on the 22nd ult., in a long special article written for this Journal.

The Portraits of the Australian Cricketers, which are presented in the double-page Engraving that forms our Extra Supplement for this week, are copied from the photographed groups of their figures published by Messrs. W. J. Byrne and Co., photographic artists, Hill-street, Richmond. Our Portrait of Dr. C. W. Siemens, President of the British Association, is from a photograph by Mr. Walter Luck, of Tunbridge Wells. Mr. J. W. Moor, photographer, of Falmouth, sent photographs of the wreck of the Mosel on the rocks at the Lizard Point.

Sir R. Cunliffe, M.P., on Monday occupied the chair at the opening of the proceedings connected with the Cymrodorion section of the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Denbigh, where an address was delivered by Dr. B. W. Richardson. The Eisteddfod began on Tuesday. The Cymrodorion Section met under the presidency of Mrs. Rhys, wife of Professor Rhys, who read a paper "On the Co-education of Both Sexes," followed by Mr. Hoggan, M.D., who strongly urged higher education for Welsh girls. A discussion followed. The Grand Gorsedd opened at the Castle, conducted by Claydward, the Archdruid of Wales, supported by several leading bards, Glanffrd conducting the religious ceremony. Four choirs competed for £100, and gold medal for the conductor. The Penrhyn Quarries Choir, conducted by Dr. Rogers, of Bangor Cathedral, won after a splendid competition; Sir W. Gore Ouseley was the adjudicator. The Queen's harpist and several prominent London vocalists took part in the meeting.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Stockton Meeting did not produce the smallest change in the betting on the St. Leger, for Peppermint, who took the Great Northern Leger on the Wednesday, cannot have the remotest chance at Doncaster, though he did manage to give 12 lb. and a length beating to Zeus, who is evidently a very bad horse, in spite of his second to Paragon in the spring. Madrid had an easy task in the Lambton Plate, and a 6 lb. allowance enabled the filly by Adventurer—Lady Newby to win the Hardwicke Stakes, though she had so much trouble in shaking off Free Ranger, from whom she received no less than 16 lb., that the performance was not a very grand one. On the concluding day Margery Moorput, with all the best of the weights, secured the Twenty-sixth Zetland Biennial Stakes; and the fact of Clinkumbell (7 st. 3 lb.) being pulled out for the Middlesbrough Handicap, which she won, proved that the stable intended to rely on Ishmael alone for the Ebor.

Tuesday's card at York did not hold forth much promise of good sport; indeed, the ground has become so hard of late at the various training quarters that it has been almost impossible to prepare horses properly for their engagements. Odds of 9 to 4 were laid on Dutch Oven for the Yorkshire Oaks, in which she had only Actress and Confusion to beat. No possible objection could be taken to the style in which she accomplished this; but, as she is generally admitted to be a confirmed roarer, it is useless to think of her in connection with the Leger, in which race we feel pretty sure that Lord Falmouth will allow Archer to ride Shotover. As Chislehurst is decidedly above himself at present, it was decided not to risk a second defeat by starting him for the Great Breeders' Convivial Produce Stakes, which appeared entirely at his mercy. In his absence, Antler, who has improved greatly of late, had no trouble in defeating the Lady Newby filly and three others, and his owner was very lucky to take this rich stake through the unexpected withdrawal of Chislehurst. On Wednesday the opposition to Galliard in the Prince of Wales's Stakes was only weak, so, in spite of his 10 lb. penalty, he won with plenty in hand, and is sure to be a good favourite for the Derby as soon as there is any betting on that race. When it became certain that Prestonpans (8 st. 5 lb.) would run for the Great Ebor Handicap, he at once became first favourite, and was finally backed at 6 to 4, a very short price even in a weakish field. He never showed prominently at any part of the race, and eventually finished the absolute last. It was evident from the tone of the market that the Osbornes intended to depend upon Victor Emmanuel (9 st.), instead of Novice (7 st. 5 lb.); and the top weight, finishing with great gameness, caught Baliol (6 st. 2 lb.) in the last couple of strides, and won by a head; Ishmael (7 st. 13 lb.) was a poor third.

The well-known sire Strathconan died very suddenly a few days ago from an internal rupture. He was foaled in 1863, and did not show any particular form as a two-year-old, when he only won a couple of small stakes. In the following season, starting at 20 to 1, he created a great sensation by beating the gigantic Rustic for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and took two other races; and his performances at four and five years old showed that he had improved considerably with age. He proved a decided success at the stud, as nearly all his stock could race a bit; but we doubt if he ever sired a better animal than himself, and he was never quite in the first class as a race-horse.

The good fortune that always attends Cambridge University in the matches with the Australians is very remarkable, and, on Saturday last, a strong eleven of past and present members won a very hard-fought game by 20 runs. The Hon. A. Lyttelton (25 and 60), and Messrs. C. J. Thornton (45) and A. P. Lucas (42), did most of the scoring; and, in the second innings of the colonists, Mr. A. G. Steel bowled wonderfully well, taking five wickets at a cost of only 24 runs. Spofforth was in great force with the ball on the other side, and Messrs. Bonnor (66) and Murdoch (43) did most of the scoring. Naturally enough, Somersetshire did not give the Australians much trouble, but was beaten by an innings and 19 runs. Spofforth and Boyle bowled throughout the match, the former getting thirteen wickets for 113 runs, and Bannerman (50) made the top score for his side. Gloucestershire, which has had a very bad time of it this season, most unexpectedly defeated Yorkshire in one innings, with 45 runs to spare. Wool bowled grandly, altogether getting rid of nine men for only 66 runs, and Mr. W. F. Pullen (71), who is quite a boy, played a really splendid innings, and was, at last, unluckily run out. He had never played for his county before, and should prove a great acquisition. Middlesex v. Notts ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the former, for which Messrs. C. F. H. Leslie (141), I. D. Walker (79), and G. F. Vernon (77), were the chief contributors to a grand total of 352. Rain interfered with the play, and the fine defence shown by Barnes (107) and Shaw (88) just saved their side from defeat. The hollow style in which Lancashire beat Surrey—by an innings and 21 runs—was entirely due to the bowling of Crossland, who took eleven wickets at a cost of only 75 runs. No high scores were made on either side.

It was thought that the withdrawal of Jefferson Lowndes, the holder of the Wingfield Sculls, would deprive that race of all interest, and few expected such a slashing race as that which took place between Willoughby Grove, London R.C., and Alexander Payne, Molesey B.C., the two challengers. The affair took place on Monday evening, in the presence of a fair number of spectators, and Payne, who won the toss and chose the Surrey station, was slightly the favourite. During the early part of the race Grove sculled in much better form than his opponent, but could never get away from him. Each led two or three times from the start up to a little beyond Chiswick Eyot, at which point it really looked anyone's race, but then Grove was fairly beaten, and Payne, coming right away, won by a dozen lengths.

There was a magnificent race for the Amateur Swimming Championship on Saturday last, in the Edgbaston Reservoir, Birmingham. The distance was a mile, and thirteen of the best swimmers of the day started. When a quarter of a mile had been covered, the struggle lay entirely between J. P. Taylor, Newcastle S.C., and E. C. Danels, North London S.C. They were level at three-quarters of a mile, and it was only in the last furlong that Taylor shook off his plucky opponent, and won by ten yards. The handsome challenge cup is now Taylor's property, as he also won it in 1880-1.

The tenth annual show in connection with the Ruabon Horticultural and Industrial Society was held on Monday in Wynnstay, and was considered one of the best. The prizes were presented by Miss Williams Wynn.

The numerous admirers of Lady Burdett-Coutts will be glad to learn that excellent photographs of this estimable lady have just been taken by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street; and these artistic portraits, stated to be the only ones from life of the Baroness ever issued, are published in panel and cabinet size, by Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square. This enterprising firm is also publishing vigorous portraits, in two sizes, of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Bright, photographed by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

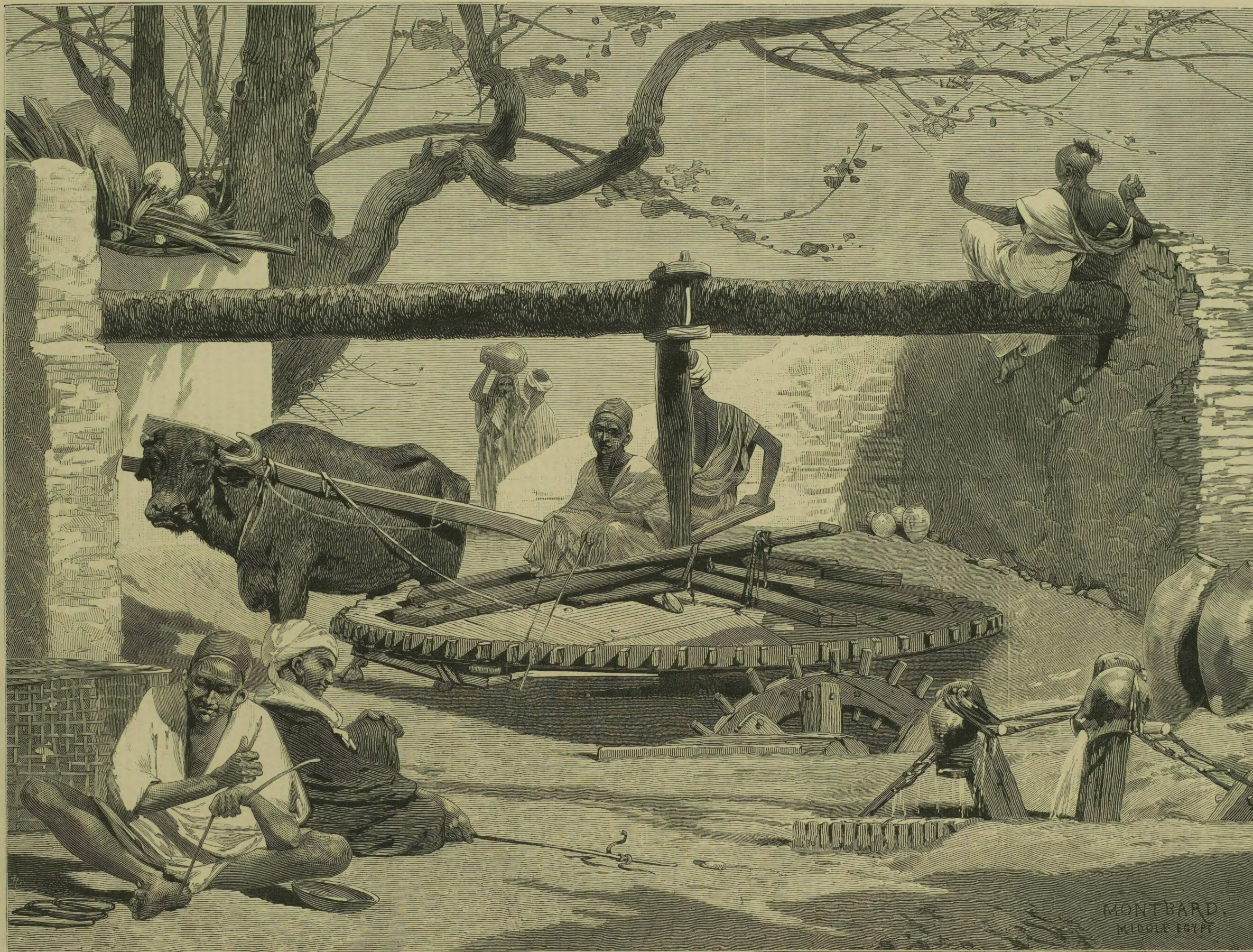
Not only has the Bank rate been raised to 4 per cent since I last wrote, but other important steps have been taken to arrest the increasing weakness of the bullion condition of the market, and apparently with success. It was no use the Bank of England directors raising the rate from 3 per cent, when the working value of money was much less than 3, unless something was at the same time done to secure such an adoption of the higher rates as would tell upon the exchanges. It was decided "to borrow on Consols," as it is called, and by that means deplete the open market of its unoccupied balances. A million of stock was sold up to Wednesday afternoon of last week, and those who bought that stock have paid for it, and in doing so they have transferred the equivalent sum of money from the open market to the Bank of England. Moreover, the moral effect of an advance in the rate so considerable as from 3 to 4, followed in a few hours by the disclosure that such an unusual expedient as selling stock had been resorted to, was great. It was at once felt that the reduced stock of gold and the weakness of the exchanges were regarded with concern by the chief guardians of the market, and preparations were at once made to rise up to requirements. The deposit rates, which had by the discount houses been reduced to 1½ and 1¼ only three weeks before, were put up to 3 and 3¼, or about double. The banks put their deposit rate from 2 to 3, with their usual regularity. With the discount quotations there was more difficulty. At first 3½ per cent was called the new basis of business, but towards the end of the week it was not easy to get so much. Now, however, it is different; that rate is generally the minimum, and money is so scarce that the public rates are actually the working rates. It is not surprising that this renewal of firmness should be attributed to fresh efforts on the part of the Bank; but as my readers will know this for certain by the time these lines are printed, it is obviously not worth while to weigh the probabilities of the matter.

There is nothing in what has taken place in the money market to affect adversely Stock Exchange securities. Indeed, it may be said that the more vigorously the Bank acts at this time the safer are we from disturbance. Certain classes of speculation are, however, checked by any advance in the value of money; but such check is in the public interest, and is at once beneficial. It is on this account that the markets have for a week past reverted to the languor more natural to the vacation season than the sprightliness to which reference was made a week ago. The tendency is, however, still favourable as regards stocks which are under special influences. First among these is Egyptian. They rose 5 to 6 in the past week, and under the influence of Monday's news the upward movement was resumed, though there is now less firmness. Several home railways, including Great Western, London and North-Western, Caledonian, Manchester and Sheffield, and North-Eastern have also kept up an exceptionally firm tendency. This may also be said of Mexican railway stocks. Another favourable feature is the renewed interest taken in Electric Light shares. Anglo-American Brush shares have been most conspicuous in this respect, and Hammond's come next. The report of the London General Omnibus Company rather added to the disappointment felt at the dividend, and the stock thereupon further declined.

The Council of the Turkish debt have decided, to make the payment due next month to the Turkish bondholders. The rate is to be the minimum of 1 per cent per annum for the eight months which have elapsed since the agreement was entered into. The full particulars of the revenue collected in that time have not yet been published, and what is left for the sinking fund is therefore not known. Bondholders should not overlook that this and all future payments will only be made to those who have registered under the new scheme. It may be interesting perhaps to recall the leading terms of the agreement. The whole Turkish debt is thereby reduced to the mean of the price at which each loan was issued and that which it yielded to the Turkish Government, plus 10 per cent of such mean in discharge of arrear interest. All unpaid drawn bonds fall back into the position of undrawn bonds. Of the ceded revenues, four fifths of the sum available, after paying a certain preference, goes to interest, all the issues ranking alike; and the remaining one fifth is to be applied to redemption. In the operation of the sinking fund the priorities are recognised, the issues being arranged in four groups. Group one includes the 1858 and 1862 loans, group two includes the 1860, 1863-4, and 1872 loans, group three includes the 1865 (6 per cent), 1869, and 1873 loans, and group four includes the general debt and the French lottery loan. If the four fifths of the available sum does not suffice to pay 1 per cent per annum on the debt as interest, such 1 per cent is to be made up by recourse to the remaining fifth, and should the sum exceed the amount required the dividend may be increased, but must not exceed 4 per cent, or have a smaller fraction than ¼ per cent. The sinking fund is to be applied to the extent of ¼ per cent on the present reduced debt to group one, then up to a ¼ per cent on group two, then up to a ¼ per cent on group three, and then up to ¼ per cent on group four. All surplus, whether in interest or sinking fund, is to revert to the Treasury. Purchases are to take place when the prices are below par, and drawings when above. So long as the dividend does not exceed 1 per cent 66 per cent is to be par, when it exceeds 1 and is under 3.75 per cent is to be par, and when it exceeds 3, 100 per cent is to be par.

The history of the Turkish debt is a strange comment upon hypothecations as security to State creditors, and yet hypothecations have proved and are proving most valuable. Spain is another country which has found it necessary to suspend payment, and subsequently to compound with creditors; but how great has been the difference between the course of the Quick-silver Loan, which the Rothschilds brought out in 1870 at 80 per cent. The intervening twelve years cover a very trying period to Spanish credit, but never has the Quick-silver Loan been tampered with. Both interest and sinking fund have always been met. Hence the normal price is about par, which is a gain of 25 per cent on the price of issue. There are two classes of hypothecations. The one leaves the hypothecated revenue to be collected by the debtor, and the other transfers it to the ownership of the bondholders' agents, they to receive all, and pay back to the State such surplus as there may be. The great difference between such firms as Rothschilds and Barings is that while those named, and notably the first, serve the subscribers to their loans, even at the cost of the borrowers, many modern issuers have been merely the agents of the borrowing authorities. Hence the repute, wealth, and longevity of the former class. This is a distinction not enough regarded, but it is the secret of the confidence of investors and of the success of loans brought out under strong, experienced, and trustworthy auspices.

T. S.



EGYPT AS IT IS: A SAKIEH IN MIDDLE EGYPT.



THE RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE, AUG. 5: ROYAL MARINES FALLING BACK AT THE CLOSE OF DAY, UNDER HEAVY FIRE.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN EGYPT.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

This great triennial music meeting will open for the thirty-fourth time on Tuesday next. This will be one of the most interesting occasions since the memorable production here of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in 1846. Many important works—sacred and secular—have also been brought out here for the first time, among them having been Sir M. Costa's oratorios "Eli" and "Naaman," Sir J. Benedict's "St. Peter," Sir Sterndale Bennett's "The Woman of Samaria," Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Light of the World," Professor Macfarren's "Resurrection," and cantatas by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. H. Smart, Mr. J. F. Barnett, Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, Mr. Randegger, Mr. Cowen, M. Saint-Saens, and others.

Special interest attaches to the forthcoming celebration, as it will include the first public hearing of a grand oratorio by one of the very few living composers who have given proof of their right to essay this greatest of all forms of musical composition. M. Gounod's "Redemption" has occupied previous attention for some years, and has been completed expressly for production at the approaching festival, its first performance being announced for next Wednesday morning, and its repetition on the following Friday evening, when the festival will close. The work will be conducted by the composer. Other special novelties will also be produced—Sir J. Benedict's cantata, "Graziella," at Tuesday evening's concert; Mr. Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Holy City;" and an orchestral serenade by Mr. C. V. Stanford on the following evening, Herr Gade's cantata, "Psyche," and a new symphony by Mr. C. H. Parry being announced for the concert of Thursday evening.

The festival opens with "Elijah" on Tuesday morning; "The Messiah" will be given on Thursday morning; the next morning's programme comprising Mozart's symphony in G minor, Brahms's "Triumphlied," Cherubini's fourth mass (in C), and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives"—the evening concerts of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday including miscellaneous selections besides the specialties already named. The orchestra (headed by Mr. Sainton) and the chorus are on the usual extensive scale, numbering together upwards of five hundred executants—the list of solo vocalists comprising the names of Madame Albani, Miss A. Williams, Miss E. Farnol, Mesdames Marie Roze, Patey, and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Stimpson and Mr. Stockley again act, respectively, as organist and chorus-master, and the performances—with the exception of the novelties—will be conducted by Sir M. Costa, this being the twelfth festival at which he has so presided. His presence again will be matter for special congratulation on his recovery from his recent severe illness. All promises well for a highly successful festival, a result that is greatly to be desired, as the profits go to aid an institution that effects a vast amount of good in the town and surrounding district—the Birmingham General Hospital; the demands on which are exceptionally great, and are constantly increasing.

Three orchestral rehearsals were held this week in St. George's Hall, London; and full rehearsals will take place in the Townhall, Birmingham, to-day and next Monday.

A series of performances of operas in English is taking place at the Crystal Palace, under the able conductorship of Mr. Arthur Howell. "Maritana" and "Faust" were given last week; Mozart's "Figaro" having been announced for this week. As Faust, Mr. Faulkner Leigh met with a favourable reception. The company includes Mesdames Rose Hersee, Blanche Cole, and Siedle, Miss Helen Armstrong, and Messrs. Parkinson, C. Lyall, A. Cook, Temple, and others.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are being carried on with spirit and success—the Wednesday classical programmes continuing to be special features.

Mr. S. G. Pratt, of Chicago, successfully manifested his abilities, both as a composer and a pianist, at a concert given by him last week at the Langham Hotel.

A praiseworthy effort is being made to revive the Sacred Harmonic Society—recently dissolved after fifty years' useful and honourable activity. A company is being formed for this purpose, solely for the maintenance of the artistic purposes of the society, and without view to profit. It is hoped that Sir M. Costa will continue his valuable co-operation as conductor, an office which he fulfilled for many years in the old society. The conditions of the new society can be obtained at the offices, 25, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

Madame Adelina Patti has kindly arranged to give a morning concert at the Albert Hall, Swansea, on Thursday, Sept. 14, for the benefit of the hospital of that town.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual regimental shooting contest of the 2nd City of London for a long and valuable list of prizes, presented, among others, by the Worshipful Companies of Merchant Taylors, Joiners, and Salters, was on Monday brought to a close at the Rainham Ranges, Essex, having begun on the previous Saturday. In the Battalion Series, value about £70, the following were the principal winners:—Sergeant Cuttriss, Private W. White, Lieutenant Hummel, Colour-Sergeant Cooper, Sergeant Head, Private Richardson, Assistant Sergeant-Major Rayner, Private E. Houghton, and Colour-Sergeant Catlin. Teams of four from each company competed for the Battalion Challenge Clock, and after a close contest it was won by G company. For the Salters' Challenge Cup, Colour-Sergeant Cooper was first, and wins the Jewel and a money prize. The remaining contests resulting as follows:—Rimington Cup, Jewel, and a money prize, Private E. Wright, Sergeant Cuttriss, and Private White. Merchant Taylors' Challenge Cup and prizes, Colour-Sergeant Cooper, Sergeant Cuttriss, and Private Bacon. Worshipful Company of Joiners' Challenge Cup and prizes, Sergeant Cuttriss, Private White, and Private Turner.

The annual prize meeting of the 8th Surrey (Queen's West Surrey Regiment) took place last week at Nunhead, Mr. C. Browne giving the use of his ranges for the purpose. There was a very good muster of competitors, and the shooting in each of the three series was good, considering the frequent showers of rain experienced, with a chopping wind. The following were the principal winners in each series:—First Series: Lieutenant Foster, Sergeant Hattersley, Sergeant Whiteside, Private Emms (G), Staff-Sergeant Russell, Sergeant-Instructor Foley, Privates Felton and White. Second Series: Privates Morely, Serle, Pitt, Hutton, Collis, Corporal Simmons, Colour-Sergeant Redford, Private M'Neil, Captain Sexby, Corporal Morgan, and Sergeant Williams. Third Series: Private Attwood, Corporal Gore, and Privates Stanley, Dunn, Butler, Frost, Sergeant, and Humbleby.

The annual prize meeting of the P company of the London Brigade regiment took place on the 17th at Rainham. The Company Challenge Cup, valued at fifteen guineas, and the first prize of five guineas, were won by Private Ridgway; the second prize, the Drill and Shooting Cup and four guineas,

by Colour-Sergeant Matthams; and the other prizes were taken by Private Hammeton, Lieutenant Sowse, Privates Goldby, E. Dixon, Tyrrell, Herring, Lucas, Howard Grose, G. R. Grose, and J. White.

The annual camp of instruction for engineer volunteers was opened at Chatham last Saturday, and will remain open until the 2nd prox. Colonel Durnford, R.E., is the camp commandant, and the Volunteers are under the command of Colonel F. T. Ball, 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers. The men undergoing instruction will be divided into two parties. The first party, which remain until the 26th inst., consists of detachments of the 1st Cheshire, 1st Flint, 1st Gloucestershire, 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham, 1st Lanarkshire, 1st Lancashire, 1st Middlesex, 2nd Tower Hamlets, and 1st West Yorkshire; in all, 407 officers and men. The second party will join on the 26th inst., and will remain until Sept. 2. This will consist of detachments of the 1st Aberdeenshire, 1st Flint, 1st and 2nd Gloucestershire, 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham, 1st Lanarkshire, 1st Lancashire, 1st London, 1st Southampton, 1st Middlesex, 2nd Tower Hamlets, and 1st West Yorkshire; 409 officers and men.

The fourteenth meeting of the Denbighshire Rifle Association was held yesterday week at Llangollen. Between 300 and 400 shot in various competitions. The first prize of £10 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, entitling the holder to shoot for the Prince of Wales's Prize, the Queen's and St. George's Challenge Vase at Wimbledon next year, was won by Private Jones, Wrexham, with 61 points, seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. This is said to be the highest score ever made in this competition. Jones made the highest score in the International Match at Wimbledon last year. R. Lewis, of the 2nd Cheshire Volunteers, won the All-Comers Prize with 23 out of a possible 25.

Yesterday week 5000 volunteers at Aldershot had a review and field-day in connection with the Regulars and the Militia, the total strength of the division being nearly 15,000. There were two opposing armies, representing respectively southern and northern forces—the former being commanded by Major-General Willis, and the latter by Major-General Spurgin. The operations of the day appeared to have been highly satisfactory; and Sir Daniel Lysons, who was in supreme command, repeatedly expressed himself in high terms respecting the auxiliaries. On Friday afternoon the "drill, drill, drill" gave place to a programme not to be found in the Red Book, comprising as it did athletic sports, rifle-matches between regulars and volunteers, and in the evening festive gatherings. On Saturday the volunteers left the camp.

THE LOSS OF THE EIRA.—RESCUE OF THE CREW.

The steamer Hope, dispatched under the command of Sir Allen Young, in search of Mr. Leigh Smith and the crew of the Eira, arrived in Aberdeen last Saturday with the missing explorer and his men safely on board. Mr. Leigh Smith gives the following narrative of the loss of the Eira:—

On June 14, 1881, the Eira left Peterhead. The ice was very far south, and no opening could be found to enable her to get north until the middle of July. Franz Josef's Land was reached on July 23, and the Eira steamed along the coast to within fifteen miles of Cape Ludlow. The ice was closely packed to the north, and it was therefore decided to return to Gray Bay and wait for a more favourable opportunity to go north. On Aug. 7 the Eira was made fast to the land near Bell Island, and a store-house was erected of materials taken out in the Eira. On Aug. 15 the Eira left Bell Island, and being unable to pass to the eastward of Barent's Hook she was made fast to land near Cape Flora. On Aug. 21 the Eira was heavily nipped by the ice, and about ten a.m. a leak was discovered. All hands were set to the pumps, and the donkey-engine was also started, but was soon disconnected from the pumps, and by means of the steam-winch six casks of flour and about 300 cwt. of bread were saved from the main hold. By this time the leak had gained to such an extent that nothing more could be saved from the lower deck, and the engines were again started to pump, but were soon drowned out. All hands were then engaged saving the stores in the after-cabin, which consisted chiefly of vegetables. Barely two hours elapsed when the vessel had to be abandoned. All the boats and most of the men were saved, together with some clothes and bedding. Hardly had the last man left the ship when the ice eased, and the Eira rapidly sank, nothing coming up except a few spars and a young Polar bear in a cask. Some of the sails were cut away, and with them and some oars a tent was erected on the ice. Next morning the tent was put up on Cape Flora. The crew went to bed next night with lighter hearts, as two bears had been shot during the day. It was soon evident that the winter would have to be spent on Cape Flora; so a house was built of stones and turf, and covered with sails. For sixteen nights all the crew slept in the tent, sometimes almost floated out by rain, sometimes spending most of the night in endeavouring to keep up the tent during heavy gales of wind. Before the winter set in, sixteen walrus and several bears were shot. The principal food consisted of walrus and bear meat, boiled with vegetables. The fire was mostly made by means of blubber and rope, as very little coal or wood had been saved from the ship.

A description is then given of the hunting for bears and walrus during the winter, the flesh and blubber of which supplied food and fuel.

On June 21, 1882, four boats started from Cape Flora with twenty-five men and provisions for two months. Eighty miles of water were crossed before they encountered the ice. Then the troubles began. Sometimes for days the boats were hauled up on a floe, and no water could be seen to enable them to proceed south, dragging the boats being out of the question on account of their weight and the roughness of the ice. After six weeks of almost constant toil the open water was reached, and a course was set for Nova Zembla. After reaching the water a south-west breeze sprang up, and enabled the boats to sail about five knots, but soon it increased to a gale, and it was as much as the boats could stand to run before it. A heavy thunderstorm came on and lasted for some hours, with heavy rain, drenching everyone to the skin. But no one thought of wet clothes as they knew that Nova Zembla must soon be sighted, and within twenty-four hours of leaving the ice the four boats were safely hauled up on the beach at Matotchkin Straits on the evening of Aug. 2.

The Hope was here fallen in with, and Mr. Leigh Smith and his crew were heartily welcomed by Sir Allen Young.

Mr. Leigh Smith has conveyed to the Eira Relief Committee his thanks for their efforts and their great generosity in sending out the Relief Expedition, and also expresses to them the gratitude of the crew of the Eira for the timely relief afforded.

Captain Norris and Lieutenant Darwin, R.E., both of whom hold Staff appointments at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, have been selected by the Astronomer Royal to proceed to the East to watch the transit of Venus, which takes place on Dec. 6.

The ceremony of making the first official proclamation of the Preston Guild Festival took place last Saturday, and was taken part in by the Guild Mayor of the borough, the Corporation officials, and by a large number of ladies and gentlemen connected with Lancashire. After the formal proclamation, the Mayor gave an address, in which, referring to the intended visit of the Duke and Duchess of Albany to the town, he remarked that the Guild Festivals had been held for nearly five centuries, but the approaching Guild would be the first that had been taken part in by members of the Royal family. A short speech was also made by Lord Wimmarleigh, who, though the Guilds are held only once in twenty years, will have seen four guilds, including the approaching one, in which he is to take an active part. The festival will begin on Sept. 4, and will extend over the whole week. The Queen has consented to act as patroness, and the Duke and Duchess will be in the town on three days of the week—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On the first day the Duke will lay the foundation-stone of a new Free Library. No effort is being spared to make the festival a perfect success.

THE COURT.

The departure of the Court for Scotland has been postponed. Her Majesty on the 17th inst. presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment) the 66th, at Parkhurst. Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia being present. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar received the Queen, and the usual ceremonial of presentation was gone through, her Majesty addressing a touching speech to the men on handing the colours, to which Colonel Hogge, commanding, responded on behalf of the regiment. Several officers who were present with the battalion at the battle of Maiwand were presented to her Majesty. The Royal dinner party the same evening included Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lady Abercromby, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Admiral Ryder, Colonel Hogge of the 66th, and the Master of the Household.

After the Council held by her Majesty yesterday week, Lord Carlingford and the Premier had audiences; and the Queen, with the Duchess of Connaught, subsequently drove through West Cowes, Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Albany going out in a steam-cutter on the Solent. At her Majesty's dinner, with the three Princesses and some members of the Royal household, were the Premier and Sir Auckland Colvin.

Last Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, embarked on board the Alberta, and, followed by the Victoria and Albert and the Elfin, steamed out into the Solent to witness the departure of her Majesty's troop-ship Malabar with detachments of regiments from Egypt, the usual demonstrations of loyalty being given from the respective vessels. Her Majesty afterwards steamed towards Yarmouth, returning to Osborne for dinner, at which she was joined by Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, and the Rev. St. John Blunt.

Divine service was attended on Sunday at Osborne by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, the Rev. St. John Blunt, Master of St. Katherine's, officiated.

The Duchess of Connaught came to London on Monday. Mr. J. W. Benson, of Old Bond-street, has submitted for her Majesty's inspection the gold casket presented to the King of the Netherlands by the Corporation of the City of London.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, before leaving for Germany, received Cetewayo, with his attendant Zulu chiefs, at Marlborough House, their Royal Highnesses family and the Duke of Cambridge being present; the Duke remaining to luncheon. The Prince called on the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at the Alexandra Hotel. His Royal Highness and the Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, left, on the 18th inst., for the Continent. The Royal party travelled via Gravesend, whence they embarked in the Osborne for Flushing, en route for Cologne, where they arrived the next afternoon, passing the night at the Hôtel du Nord. The journey was resumed on Saturday morning, the Royal family arriving at Wiesbaden at three in the afternoon, when they were received at the railway station by the King and Queen of Denmark and the King of the Hellenes.

An admirable portrait, large size, of the Prince of Wales as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has just been taken by Messrs. Boning and Small, photographers, of 22, Baker-street.

Previous to taking part in the Preston Guild festivities on Sept. 4, the Duke and Duchess of Albany will visit Liverpool, in company with Earl Lathom, whose guests they will be at Lathom Hall, near Ormskirk, during their stay in Lancashire. The Duke and Duchess purpose, early in the month, visiting the Royal School of Art-Needlework in Bath-street, Glasgow, when a special exhibition of the work of the school is to be held.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have returned to Germany.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. George Burvill Rashleigh, eldest son of the Rev. Henry B. Rashleigh, B.A., Vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent, with the Lady Edith Louisa Mary Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Darnley, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 17th inst. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., was best man. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids, Ladies Kathleen, Alice, Mary, and Constance Bligh (her four sisters), Lady Evelyn Finch-Hatton, Miss Edith Rashleigh (sister), and the Misses Hale, nieces of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of cream-coloured satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, tulle veil fastened with a diamond star, the gift of her father; pearl and gold necklace given by Lord Darnley's tenants, and pearl pendant given by Lady Pelham. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream-coloured Indian silk trimmed with lace and ruby silk scarves, the cream lace bonnets—the four younger bridesmaids wore hats—being ornamented with deep crimson roses; and each carried bouquets of roses, and wore gold lockets with enamelled initials of the bride and bridegroom in three colours. The Earl and Countess of Darnley received the wedding party at breakfast at their town house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square. Mr. and Lady Edith Rashleigh went to Devonshire for their wedding tour. Lady Edith's travelling dress was of peacock-blue cashmere and satin merveilleux, with bonnet and cloak to match. The bride received many presents; among them, from the Earl of Darnley's tenants, a pearl necklace and locket; from his Lordship's workmen, a dining-room clock; the household of Cobham Hall, two silver salvers; the inmates of Cobham College, a silver butter-dish; the tradesmen of Cobham, set of silver dessert spoons; and Cobham Schools teachers and pupils, a photograph book.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. John M'Donald, of Belmore, Dumbartonshire, and Miss Georgina Lambart, daughter of Mr and Lady Fanny Lambart.

At a large public meeting held at Weedon last week, Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, referred to the causes of failure of the Canal Boats Act of 1877 in some of its main provisions and the remedy he proposes in his amending bill now before Parliament. The bill, he said, would have been passed long ago, and even during the present Session, had it not been for the opposition he is contending against from a few canal and boat owners. He spoke warmly against the enemies of the bill, which will secure the education of 40,000 canal children of school age. Mr. Smith said his bill would not cost the country one farthing to carry out, and it will not cost the boatowners and boatmen more than 2s. 6d. each per annum, the registration fee now charged. When the Act of 1877 is amended, Mr. Smith wants the provisions of the Act extended to all gipsy vans, shows, &c., and the children living in them, brought under the influence of the schoolmasters, and their abodes under the sanitary officers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

General Ducrot, whose name was very prominent during the Franco-Prussian War, especially in connection with the siege of Paris, died at Versailles last week, aged sixty-five.

Serious rioting is reported from Montceau-les-Mines. The church doors were destroyed with dynamite, the priest's house and the Catholic schools were pillaged, and both the Mayor and priest were seized, though afterwards released. The disturbance had some connection with a strike among the miners.

A scientific expedition to Tunis is being organised at the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, to make archaeological and geological researches, and to draw up a catalogue of the fauna and flora of that country.

ITALY.

The Minister of Public Instruction has agreed to the proposal made to the Government to participate in the international scientific expedition to the Marchese Islands, in 1883, to observe the solar eclipse which will take place in May of that year. Professor Tacchini, director of the Astronomical Observatory of the Collegio Romano, has been intrusted with the necessary preparations.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella entered Spain last Tuesday, on her way to join the Infantas Paz and Eulalia, her youngest daughters, with whom she is going to take sea baths at Comillas, in the province of Santander. Royal honours were paid to the Queen by Marshal Quesada, Commander of the Army of Occupation in the Basque Provinces; and the local authorities and people at the stations gave her a hearty welcome. The Queen will spend the winter with her daughters at the Royal Alcazar in Seville. King Alfonso, after the arrival of his mother at Comillas, will rejoin Queen Christina in La Granja.

BELGIUM.

At Brussels on Sunday began the fêtes commemorative of Belgian independence. For fifty years they have taken place from Sept. 23 to 26, the anniversary of the defeat of the Dutch. Since the Jubilee of 1880 the date has been changed, out of deference to Holland.

GERMANY.

The Empress has so far recovered from her recent accident as to be able to receive visitors at Babelsberg.

The death is announced of Princess Maria, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, at the Castle of Panker, near Kiel. The deceased Princess, who was only ten years of age, was a granddaughter of Prince Charles, the Emperor's brother. The King and Queen of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, the Princess of Wales, the two Princes of Hesse, and the Prince of Nassau attended the funeral on Tuesday.

The health of the Grand Duke of Baden is now sufficiently restored to enable him, on Sept. 1, to resume those of his duties as Sovereign which during his long and dangerous illness had to be discharged by deputy.

In celebration of the birthday of the Austrian Sovereign, the German Emperor and Empress on Saturday last gave a gala dinner at the Babelsberg Palace. Covers were laid for nearly forty, and those present included all the Prussian Princes, the members of the Austrian Embassy, Count Hatzfeldt, and Herr von Puttkammer.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Austria have accepted the invitation of the German Emperor to be present at the autumnal manoeuvres at Berlin.

The German Budget for 1882-3 amounts in English money to about £80,376,738.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. Bela Szende, the Minister of National Defence, died in Hungary yesterday week. Baron Fejervary, Under-Secretary of State in the War Office, will be his successor.

CANADA.

The whole of the Dominion elections have been reported, and the result is that 142 supporters of the Government have been returned, sixty-seven of the Opposition, and two independent members.

The Pope has created a new diocese in Canada—namely, that of Peterborough. Monsignore Jamot, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada, has been appointed first Bishop of the see.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Montreal from the 26th to the 30th inst. Free excursions are being organised, and every endeavour is being made by the citizens to ensure the success of the meeting.

The King of Burmah has rejected the draught treaty which had been negotiated between the Burmese Embassy and the Indian Government. Negotiations have been closed, and the Embassy will leave India.

A Reuter's telegram states that Dr. Goold, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, has been shot at, but only slightly wounded. The author of the outrage was arrested. His name is O'Farrell, and he is the brother of the man who tried to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney in 1868.

War has been resumed between Chili and Peru. There have already been several skirmishes, in all which the Chilians were successful except in one case, where 2000 Peruvians demanded the surrender of seventy-five Chilians, and on refusing every one of the seventy-five was killed.

Consul Duff observes that every year witnesses a remarkable increase in the export of Swedish matches, which are now sent, made up in neat little boxes, to Great Britain and her colonies, China, Japan, South America, Africa, and some parts of India. Last year the export of this trifling article reached 8149 tons, as against 7375 tons in the previous year.

Incensed by the change of policy indicated by the opening up of their country to trade, the Koreans are reported to have broken into revolt, attacked the Japanese Legation, and assassinated their King and Queen. It is added that Japanese war-ships have been dispatched up the Hang-Kiang river to the capital, a course of action which is likely to be followed by other Powers.

The Gazette announces the following promotions in the Order of St. Michael and George:—To be Knight Commanders, Mr. John Charles Molteno, Colonial Secretary of Cape Colony; Mr. William Charles Sargeant, C.M.G., Crown Agent for the Colonies; Major-General Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., C.M.G., late Administrator of the Government of the Straits Settlements. To be Companions:—Major Thomas Fraser, R.E.; Mr. Charles James Roberts, Commissioner at the Sydney International Exhibition; Mr. George Meares, Commissioner at the Melbourne International Exhibition; and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Ferguson, Commissioner for Ceylon at the Melbourne International Exhibition.

There have been several fatal mountaineering accidents. Miss Wade, a young English lady, who went out sketching on Mount Epomeo, at Ischia, did not return home at night. Her relations instituted a search by torchlight, and discovered the unfortunate lady at the bottom of a deep ravine in a dying condition. Rescued with great difficulty by her brothers, she died in the morning without being able to give an account of the accident.—Herr Arnstein, a law student,

and son of a well-known merchant of Vienna, was spending his vacation on the borders of the Tyrol, and had ascended one of the higher mountains in order to gather edelweiss, when he missed his footing, and fell over a precipice. His mangled and lifeless remains were found at the bottom of the abyss, at a depth of several thousand feet.—Herr Rutti, of Berne, a member of the Swiss Alpine Club, was killed while making an ascent in the Bernese Oberland; and the body of a tourist from Dresden, named Schenkler, has been found at the foot of a precipice on the Great St. Bernard, where he ventured without a guide.—At home, Mr. Thomas George Dismore, solicitor, of Liverpool, was killed on Sunday, by a fall down a precipice on Snowdon.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Lady Brassey has given £25 to the fund for sending St. John Ambulance nurses and district visitors to Alexandria.

The sale of the library belonging to the late Mr. Harrison Ainsworth was concluded by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge on Tuesday, the sum realised being £465.

The last of the fortnightly meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, for the present year, was held on Tuesday at the Gardens, South Kensington.

The Limes, at Feltham, was opened on Tuesday as a training and convalescent home in connection with Mrs. Hilton's Crèche Orphan Home and Infant Infirmary in Stepney.

The Session of 1882 produced 352 Acts, 82 public, 266 local, and 4 private; in the previous Session of 1881 the number was 297, 72 public, 219 local, and 6 private.

Mr. William Peterson, Assistant to the Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, was on Monday elected Principal of the new University College, Dundee.

A statement of the sums payable to the Irish Church Temporalities Fund is published in a Parliamentary paper. The total amount payable to the fund is set down at £36,961.

The annual fête of the Ancient Order of Foresters was held on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace, and was attended by a large number of persons.

Her Majesty has consented to receive from the Master of the Cooks' Company a plaque commemorating the four-hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the Company.

A new fountain was unveiled on Monday in Lincoln's-inn-fields, under the auspices of the Metropolitan District Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, in memory of the late Mr. Philip Twells, formerly M.P. for the City of London.

There were 2670 births and 1528 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 21, the deaths being 48 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

Mr. Magniac, M.P., entertained, on Tuesday, the police who discharge the duties at the House of Commons at his seat at Shornbrook, where they breakfasted, had games and sports, dined, and had tea in the evening.

Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., of Nostell Priory, Wakefield, has returned 25 per cent of the last half-year's rents to the tenants on his Yorkshire estates. Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., has returned 15 per cent of the last half-year's rents to his tenants on the Cleveland estates.

On Monday the Lord Mayor received from Mr. F. D. Mocatta, in addition to his original contribution of £1000, a further sum of £2000 towards the fund being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of persecuted Russian Jews. The fund now amounts to £105,780, most of which has been expended in the emigration of the refugees.

The *Sussex Advertiser* states that the Priory excavations at Lewes have already developed points of considerable interest, and when the accumulated earth is removed we may fairly hope to see more of the ancient building than had been hitherto supposed to exist. The plan of the remains exposed in 1847, and taken by Mr. J. L. Parsons, forms the key to the present works.

The fifth autumnal congress and sanitary exhibition of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Sept. 26 and following days, under the presidency of Captain Douglas Galton. Among the vice-presidents are the Earl of Durham, Lord Algernon Percy, the Bishop of Newcastle, Sir William Armstrong, and others. Professor de Chaumont has consented to give a lecture to the congress.

A party of Belgian architects, sculptors, painters, archaeologists, and ecclesiastics, members of the Guild of St. Thomas and St. Luke, whose object is to promote the study of Christian art, have come over to England on a fortnight's tour with the intention of visiting the principal ecclesiastical cities. On Monday they arrived in Canterbury, and spent several hours in the cathedral. The other places to be visited by the travellers are Rochester, London, Winchester, and Oxford.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Allington, Halifax, a Liberal, was on Saturday last elected without opposition a member of Parliament for Halifax, in the place of Mr. J. H. Hutchinson, also a Liberal, who has resigned.—The polling for the Haddington Burghs, in the representation of which there was a vacancy in consequence of the retirement of Sir D. Wedderburn, took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. A. Craig-Sellar, Liberal, and Mr. W. S. Seaton-Karr, Conservative. The former was elected by a majority of 289.

On Tuesday the nineteenth annual conference of the British Pharmaceutical Society began at Southampton, under the presidency of Professor Attfield, the attendance including representatives of the profession from all parts of the United Kingdom. An address was given by the President on the Relations of Pharmacy to the State, in which among other improvements which he advocated was that of increased restrictions on the sale of poisonous drugs. Papers on other subjects were read.

A flower show was opened on Tuesday at the Monnow-road Schools, Bermondsey. The exhibitors included 250 children and 70 adults. A lighterman, named Butler, took the first prize for the best display, his collection being over 200 beautiful specimens of flowering and foliage plants, ferns, and cacti; while a floral design and a working model deftly constructed by a railway porter, named Clarke, was much admired. Major Bevington and others sent fruit, flowers, and vegetables, not for competition. The prizes were distributed on Wednesday night by Mr. A. Cohen, Q.C., M.P.

The new income-tax Act (45 and 46 Vict., cap. 41) has been issued. Under Schedules A, C, D, or E the tax from April 5 last is to be from 5d. to 6½d. in the pound, and the increased duty will become payable next January; on land, under Schedule B, in England, the duty is to be 3½d., and in Scotland and Ireland, respectively, 2½d.; "Provided always that where any dividends, interest, or other annual profits or gains are due or payable half-yearly or quarterly in the course of the said year the first half-yearly payment and the two first quarterly payments shall be deemed to have been or be chargeable with the duty of 5d., and the other half-yearly payment and the two other quarterly payments shall be deemed to be chargeable with the duty of 8d."

IRELAND.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Irish bishops, expressing profound regret that tranquillity has not been restored in Ireland, deploring the numerous murders committed there, condemning secret societies, and urging the priests to become active supporters of public order.

Mr. Trevelyan was on Saturday last presented with an address from the Corporation of Londonderry. In his reply, the right hon. gentleman said that the Government of Ireland were beginning to feel a sense of hope, and almost of confidence, to which they were strangers when, three months ago, in the darkest of dark hours, they entered on their labours.

Small ground, however, is there for gratulation. Murders by wholesale continue to be committed.

A secluded district of Connemara has been the scene of a fearful crime. A small farm-house, not far distant from Cong, was visited in the middle of Thursday night, last week, by a band of disguised men, who dragged its chief occupant, John Joyce, outside and shot him dead. The wife, mother, and daughter of Joyce, who attempted to save him, were also shot dead; and the two sons of the unfortunate man, who were in the house, were seriously injured. The discovery of the murder was made early on Friday morning by a man who went to John Joyce's house to borrow some cards, which two women, who were with him, wanted to use in the spinning of wool. Joyce was lying dead on the floor, and the three women had been shot or beaten to death in bed. The two boys were living, and they said three or four men, with dirty faces, entered the house, carrying a piece of bog deal, which was burning, as a light; the boys did not know them. One of the boys has since died. The details connected with the terrible crime are of the most horrible character, including the fact that two dogs were found gnawing in bed the body of the aged grandmother. It is said that some of the Joyce family had given information respecting the murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs.—The men who murdered the Joyce family, it has been ascertained, were followed and watched. They were ten in number, and they are all lodged in Galway Jail. The story is remarkable. A farmer, awake by the barking of his dog about eleven o'clock on Thursday night last week, got up, and, looking out, saw six men whom he knew passing along the road. Fearing that their intention was hostile to his brother, he hurried by a short cut to the cabin of the latter, who, with his son, left his habitation, and the three men concealed themselves until the band of six came up and passed on. They went to a neighbouring cabin, whence, in a few minutes, ten men emerged. The watchers took another short cut to Joyce's cottage, and were hidden behind a bush in his yard when the murderers arrived. Soon they beheld the ten men, whose features they all recognised, come to the house, take the door off the hinges, and enter the cottage. Then several revolver shots, the sound of heavy blows, and the cries of the victims were heard by the watchers, who, fearing their own discovery, fled from the scene. A fourth witness declares that he heard four of the ten persons talk about murdering Joyce some days previously. All the witnesses are most positive as to their identification.

Yet another murder. Early on Monday morning a respectable farmer named Leahy, bailiff on the Kennare estate, near Killarney, was dragged from his bed by several disguised men and shot dead. It is said that there were three labourers in the house at the time, but that not one of them dared to interfere. The deceased's wife tried to save him, but she was dragged away by the murderers. The charge against him is supposed to be that he had taken a meadow from which a tenant had been evicted. Two men have been arrested.

On Friday night, last week, the residence of Mr. Moore, agent to Mr. Arthur Burdett, J.P., Coolinnoise, Bannagher, was fired into by a band of armed men, but no one was injured. On Saturday morning it was found that the tail of his donkey had been cut off.

Last Saturday three men armed with rifles attacked a party of labourers who were saving hay on the boycotted farm of Corskeagh, near Kradue. They fired six shots at the labourers, who took to flight. The assailants then burned twenty cocks of hay, and made good their escape.

At the Dublin Commission Patrick Walsh, on whose case a jury could not agree last week, was on Tuesday again put upon his trial for the murder of Martin Lyden, near Letterfrack, on April 24. The jury found him guilty, and Mr. Justice Lawson sentenced him to death.—John Brennan, charged on Saturday with the murder of Joseph McMahon in March last, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.—Three young men of the artisan class, named George Ward (alias Richmond), Francis Grundy, and John Reilly were indicted on Saturday for having, on July 6, threatened Sarah Kenny, to prevent her from giving evidence in the case of the murder of her husband, John Kenny. The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned to court with a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. They, however, recommended Reilly and Grundy to mercy. Mr. Justice Lawson said that the jury had returned a most discriminating verdict. There was no doubt that at present there existed a widespread conspiracy, pervading all classes of society in Ireland, to defeat the administration of the law. Ward appeared to be the principal in this transaction, and, in order to deter others from endeavouring to defeat the law, he would be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Grundy was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and Reilly for eighteen months.

Earl Spencer declines to hold any inquiry into the conduct of the jury in the Ennis murder case, but has expressed his intention of looking into the affidavits on the matter with the view of seeing whether sufficient grounds exist for interfering with the due course of the law. He has ordered the release of fifty suspects who were arrested in Loughrea and the district after the murder of Mr. Blake.

Breaking through a sheet of plate-glass at a gunsmith's shop in Parliament-street, Dublin, an upholsterer named King seized a revolver from the window. When pursued he stabbed an assistant with a sword-cane, and pointed the pistol at a constable, but fortunately the weapon was unloaded. The man was captured, and remanded by the magistrate.

At a meeting of the Dublin Town Council on Monday a resolution was agreed to emphatically protesting against "the arbitrary and oppressive exercise of power" on the part of Mr. Justice Lawson in sentencing Mr. Gray to imprisonment. A memorial to the Lord Lieutenant was also resolved upon.

The Lord Mayor presided over a meeting held last week in Dublin for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of evicted tenants.

A meeting was held in Dublin on Monday evening, at which it was resolved to establish the Irish Labour and Industrial Union. In an address to the labourers and artisans of Ireland, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. Parnell, it was urged that farmers and farm-labourers should unite, so that the latter should be able to obtain plots of ground and improved holdings, together with the Parliamentary suffrage. Why not urge them to unite in chasing the hell-hounds from their midst?

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THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN THE FORTY-POUNDER BATTERY AT RAMLEH, EXAMINING THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY.



AT COCKLETON-ON-THE OOZE.

"A whiff of the briny," supposed to have a salubrious and invigorating effect on the bodily system, is to be inhaled at Cockleton-on-the-Ooze in the month of August, when townsmen and their families are accustomed to want a holiday. But the visible attractions of that seaside resort do not equal those of Bournemouth, or Eastbourne, or Scarborough; while the accommodation for visitors in the way of board and lodging is of indifferent quality and of limited extent. "Our Villeggiatura," as the sojourn of a Cockney party in this poor example of a marine watering-place was affectedly styled by one of their number, could hardly be pronounced an entire success in the pursuit of refined pleasures. The story of their adventures and the record of their observations at Cockleton may be left to the pencil of an artist, whose humorous appreciation of native oddities, and shrewd perception of their effect upon the minds of strangers to the place, can well afford to dispense with verbal comment. The tourists just arrived, with their huge pile of luggage for the railway porter to trundle through the village street, will find at their "furnished apartments" an uncomfortable scarcity of accustomed household comforts. Before they have stayed there a week, their experience with the deficient stores of the local butcher, grocer, and other shopkeepers will have become a topic of half-vexed, half-amused wonderment in the letters they write to friends at home. The bathing performances on the beach, which seem to be the sole business of life at Cockleton for most of its summer visitors, have a peculiar grotesqueness of aspect. But the manners and customs of the rustic or seaside population will frequently yield as much gentle diversion as those of the good people from town.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The members of the British Archeological Association began their annual Congress in Plymouth on Monday, when they were formally received at the Guildhall by the Mayor and Corporation. They afterwards made a tour of the town, under the guidance of Mr. R. N. Worth, F.G.S.; and in the evening Sir James Picton, in the absence of the president, the Duke of Somerset, gave the opening address. He alluded to the working of the Association in its efforts to respect and preserve the ancient monuments of our land. As to the restoration of ancient buildings, Sir James Picton spoke of the failure to reproduce, as he thought, pure mediæval architecture. In this effort, he said, all the flavour of antiquity had been done away with, and the residuum had become a raw, cold, staring building, reminding us rather of the modern contractor than of the freemason of old. Matters of this kind had been bad enough in England, but they had been still worse on the Continent. Much mischief had been done, but there were still many fine buildings which had hitherto escaped the ravages of the restorer. The true principle of restoration was this—where an unsightly excrescence had been introduced it should be removed, where a stone was decayed it should be replaced. Walls covered with whitewash should be cleaned down. If tracery was broken it should be matched with new of a similar character, but let them spare the antique surface and not touch the evidence which time had recorded of the days gone by. Buildings in ruins or in danger, of course, must be rebuilt in the style best suited to the purpose. Finally, Sir James alluded to the archaeological attractions of the West of England, which, he said, were not excelled in any other part of the United Kingdom.

On Tuesday the members went on an excursion to Buckland Abbey, and thence to Dartmoor and Merivale-bridge, where, in spite of a continual downpour of rain, the prehistoric remains and various other points of interest on the moor were inspected. On their return to Plymouth a meeting was held at the Athenæum, where Mr. North, F.G.S., president of the Plymouth Institution, gave the association a cordial welcome. Sir James Picton, the president, then read a paper on "A Glimpse at Municipal Life;" and a paper was read on "Drake and his Voyage of Circumnavigation."

Excursions were arranged for each day, and numerous papers were read, the business meetings concluding to-day (Saturday).

Our last Number contained views of Plymouth and the places visited by the Association.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION CONGRESS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The fifty-second annual Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened at Southampton on Wednesday, under the presidency of Dr. C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., whose inventions in the practical application of the laws of physics to the improvement of the iron and steel manufactures, to the construction of the electric telegraph cables, and to other useful processes, have made him eminent among the scientific men of his day. Dr. Charles William Siemens is a German, having been born at Lenthe, in Hanover, on April 4, 1823. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Lübeck, the School of Arts at Magdeburg, and the University of Göttingen. In 1842, he became a pupil in the engine-works of Count Stolberg. He came to England in 1843, to introduce a method of gilding and silvering by galvanic deposit, which had been invented by his elder brother, Werner Siemens; and in the following year the brothers took out a British patent for a differential governor for steam-engines, and one for anastatic printing. Mr. C.W. Siemens remained in England, occupied with railway works, calico-printing works, and improvements in scientific apparatus. Among these was the chronometric governor used at the Greenwich Observatory to regulate the motion of transit and recording instruments. The double-cylinder air-pump was introduced in 1846. Mr. Siemens next turned his attention to the dynamical effects of heat, and constructed an improved caloric engine, with a regenerator to recover and economise the heat lost at the exhaust port. In 1851, he introduced his water-meter, which is in very extensive use; and from 1856 to 1861, in conjunction with his brother Frederick, produced the regenerative gas furnace, by which steel of the highest quality is manufactured on the open hearth. The furnace, holding a charge of ten tons, will produce twenty or thirty tons of the best steel in twenty-four hours. Dr. Siemens, having applied himself to the object of making steel and iron direct from the ore, established, in 1866, sample steel works at Birmingham, where he contrived the rotatory furnace. In 1868, the great Landore Siemens steel works at Swansea were established, which manufacture above 1000 tons of cast steel weekly. Having also, for many years, been interested in telegraph engineering, Dr. Siemens, in 1858, with two of his brothers, Werner Siemens and Carl Siemens, and with Mr. Halske, of Berlin, established the great works at Charlton, West Woolwich, known as those of Siemens Brothers. They rival those of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company at East Greenwich. The Indo-European telegraph line, the Direct United States Submarine Cable, the North China line, and the Brazil line, are among those constructed by Siemens Brothers; and their steam-ship *Faraday* has done good work in laying such cables in different parts of the globe. Dr. Charles William Siemens became a naturalised British subject in 1859. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and was a member of its Council in 1869 and 1870. He was the first President of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, and was re-elected to that office in 1878. He has also for some years been one of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and has held offices in several of the learned Societies. He is the author of a striking treatise upon the theory of the solar heat, which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* of last April. In 1869, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. He received, in 1874, the Royal Albert medal for his researches



DR. C. W. SIEMENS, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

on heat, and for his metallurgical processes; and, next year, the Bessemer medal of the Iron and Steel Institute. The honours of a Brazilian and other foreign orders of Knighthood have been conferred upon him.

The arrangements for the Congress of the British Association may here be noticed.

The President of the Local Committee is his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The list of Vice-Presidents comprises the leading noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The Mayor of Southampton, Mr. W. H. Davis, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Vice-chairman is Mr. W. E. Darwin; Mr. J. Blount Thomas is the local treasurer; Messrs. C. W. A. Jellicoe, J. E. Le Feuvre, and Morris Miles, are the local secretaries; and there is an efficient local committee,

At the opening general meeting, on Wednesday evening, Sir John Lubbock, the President of last year, resigned the chair to Dr. Siemens, who then delivered his address, reviewing some of the most recent achievements of science. Next day, the different sections began their separate sittings, which would be continued on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, in the several places appointed for them according to the following scheme:—Mathematics, Kingsfield School-room; Chemistry, Portland School-room; Geology, the Grammar School; Anatomy and Physiology, the Masonic Hall; Zoology and Botany, the Friends' Meeting House; Anthropology, Zion Hall; Geography, Watts's Memorial Hall; Statistics and Economic Science, East-street School-room; and Mechanics, the Savings Bank.

With regard to the evening meetings, on Thursday there was a soirée in the Hartley Institution; and yesterday evening (Friday), in the Victoria Skating Rink, a discourse on the Tides was given by Sir William Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. This evening (Saturday), in the same place, a lecture to the operative classes is to be given by Dr. John Evans, V.P.R.S., on Unwritten History and How to Read It. On Sunday morning the Mayor and Corporation, with the members of the Association, attend service at the mother parish church of St. Mary, when the Bishop of Truro will preach the sermon. Arrangements for special services have been made in other churches: at All Saints' Church the pulpit will be occupied in the morning by the Rev. Charles Pritchard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford.

On Monday evening, in the Victoria Skating Rink, Mr. H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., Linacre Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Oxford, will deliver a discourse on Pelagic Life. On Tuesday evening there will be a second soirée in the Hartley Institution, at the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation. On Wednesday afternoon the concluding general meeting will be held in the Victoria Skating Rink.

Excursions have been arranged for this afternoon (Saturday) to Alum Bay, the New Forest, Netley Abbey and Hospital, Romsey with its Abbey and Broadlands, and Winchester and St. Cross; one for Thursday next, to Salisbury, continuing to Stonehenge or to Wilton Park; one to Ryde, including Brading (for the Roman Villa) and Whitecliff Bay; a water excursion, at the option of the captain and party, and a marine excursion to Portsmouth. Lord Mount Temple has invited the members who may join the Romsey excursion to visit Broadlands. Lord Pembroke has thrown the grounds of Wilton Park open to the Salisbury excursionists. The Surgeon-General and officers of the Army Medical Staff will give a garden party to the members at Netley Hospital. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce invite the members to a garden party in the Deanery grounds, Southampton, on Monday. There will be a Masonic welcome to visiting brethren of the craft on the same evening by Mr. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard will place his staff at the disposal of members who visit that town; Captain Thomson, of her Majesty's yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, has expressed his readiness to receive them on board. The Union Steamship Company have granted their steamer *Pretoria* for a whole day marine excursion, and have provisioned her for the voyage. The South-Western Railway Company have placed a boat at



SOUTHAMPTON—THE WESTERN SHORE.

the disposal of the committee for a steam voyage, as have also the Isle of Wight Steam-Packet Company for the excursion to Alum Bay. General Cooke, C.B., Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, has granted facilities for a thorough inspection of his department. The docks and yards of the Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company, as well as of Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co., at Northam, and those of Messrs. Oswald, Mordaunt, and Co., at Woolston, are to be made accessible. Netley Abbey, by permission of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, may be visited by members free of charge.

The Council of the Hartley Institution have placed it, with its library, news-room, its museum, and art galleries, at the disposal of members during the meeting. The Southampton Gas Company have arranged to give an illustration during the week that the Association is in session, of improved systems of lighting streets and buildings by gas; while the Edison Electric Light Company will illuminate the hall and art gallery of the Hartley Institute.

SOUTHAMPTON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Southampton, in which the British Association is now holding its session for this year, affords a striking illustration of the continuity of English history. It is one of the oldest, but also one of the newest towns in the kingdom. While it is rich in architectural "survivals" connecting it with an almost immemorial antiquity, its rapidly increasing suburbs are replete with all the familiar features of our modern spick-and-span civilisation. It is just thirty-six years since the previous first visit of the British Association to the town, and in the intervening span of a single generation the population has more than doubled. While in 1846 it was estimated to number less than 35,000, it may now be put down at 70,000, or, with the surrounding district, about a hundred thousand souls. This is a remarkable advance for a southern town to make; and it is not surprising that the natives themselves attribute the rapid growth of the place to its many natural advantages and attractions.

Our illustrations will enable the reader to verify to some extent the description we have given of the peculiar character of the town. The centre of its modern life is the High-street, where also we come upon vestiges of past and remote ages. Bar Gate, which forms its northern termination, is the most conspicuous object, and by far the finest of the town gates. It is a composite structure, the general architectural details being Norman, though portions are of later date. In recent years the frontage has been "restored," with, on the whole, satisfactory results. The figure over the central arch represents his most gracious Majesty George III.; and on the right or east side there is an arched doorway, with a stone staircase, leading to the Guildhall, which is stated to have been originally formed in the interior of the more ancient tower in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. West Gate, however, opening on the West Quay, is probably the oldest in the town. In this vicinity, too, are some of those quaint bits of architecture which would alone endow Southampton with celebrity, and make it an unfailing source of interest to the archaeologist. Here is that curious example of early military architecture styled the Arcade, from the fourth arch of which a postern gate leads into Blue Anchor-lane, in which is King John's House, supposed to be one of the oldest domestic remains in England. The dwelling rooms were on the first floor, communicating with the town walls by a passage. In Winkle-street, off the High-street, are the remains of Canute's Palace (according to tradition), little more being now visible than fragments of the walls worked into taverns and warehouses. In this street is also the *Domus Dei*, founded by two merchants in the reign of Henry III., and given to Queen's College by Edward III. The chapel holds the remains of the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were the leaders of a conspiracy against Henry V., and who were executed outside the Bar Gate in 1415. Queen Elizabeth appointed this chapel for the use of Protestants of the Netherlands, who had fled from the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, and service is still performed here in the French language. The once formidable and extensive castle of Southampton is now little better than a heap of ruins. One of the principal features in the fortifications along the south-west walls is Prince Edward's, or the Arundel Tower, a bold, semi-circular structure, projecting from the centre of a long plain wall. At the north-west angle of the walls is a small square ivy-bound tower, known as Wind Whistle Tower.

This suggests to us a more direct reference to the old history of Southampton. When Winchester was virtually the capital of the kingdom, as well as before and after that period, Southampton was a port and town of commanding importance. It played a leading part in the warlike enterprises of our monarchs, and as a matter of course had to pay the penalty of its greatness. In the ninth and tenth centuries it suffered much from the ravages of the Danes, and a century later the "sailor King," Canute, often made it his residence. It was at a projection of the shore near the mouth of the Itchen, traditionally known as Canute's Point, that this monarch is said to have rebuked his courtiers for their sycophancy in declaring that even the waves of the sea would obey his voice. Southampton continued to enjoy regal favour and notice long after the Conquest, and in the time of Henry III. it imported more wine from France than any town in England, with the one exception of London. It also became a seat of the woollen and linen manufactures, its close intercourse with the Continent doubtless having a large share in this result. The frequent wars with France in the fourteenth century secured for Southampton a prominence which was not always desirable. While Edward III. was contending with Philip of Valois for the succession to the crown of France, fifty French galleys made a descent upon the town, reducing a great part of it to ashes before any effective resistance could be organised. Seven years later, in 1345, when Edward was bent upon the invasion of France, the rendezvous for the western division of the fleet was at Southampton, which is said to have contributed twenty-one ships and 576 sailors. Hence it was that the warriors sailed who immortalised themselves at Cressy, just as, seventy years later, another English army sailed under Henry V. to fight and win the not less famous battle of Agincourt. It was while this last expedition was in course of formation that the conspiracy occurred to which we have referred above, and in which the ringleaders were Lord Scrope, the Earl of Cambridge, and Sir Thomas Grey. In the following year a French fleet blockaded Portsmouth, Southampton, and the Isle of Wight, the English fleet being too weak to venture upon the offensive—to the great disgust, we should imagine, of the bluejackets of those days. During the Wars of the Roses there were partisans of the rival houses at Southampton, and in a skirmish which took place the Lancastrians were defeated, and their leaders captured. Twenty of these were afterwards executed and impaled; and it may also be mentioned that, in 1470, Thomas Nevill, a son of Lord Falconbridge, who had once ranked as Vice-Admiral, though he subsequently turned pirate, was caught at Southampton and beheaded. It is believed that Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn once visited the town. What is certain is that

the Emperor Charles V. embarked here after his visit in 1522, being taken on board the fleet by the Earl of Surrey, Lord High Admiral, who had just made two successful attacks on the French coast. A little earlier, the Marquis of Dorset had sailed hence with 10,000 men to aid Spain against France. The next very notable incident is the arrival of Philip of Spain with a fleet of 160 sail, in July, 1554. After staying in the town four days, Philip proceeded to Winchester, where the ill-assorted marriage with Queen Mary took place. Queen Elizabeth once paid a visit to the town, as did also Charles I., put to flight by the plague in London; and in the subsequent troubles between the King and Parliament we are told by a local chronicler that "Southampton afforded a good instance of that manly independence of spirit, tempered with wise impartiality, neither supporting tyranny nor abetting wild democracy, which so delighted the philosophic Guizot in his work on the English Revolution." "It is remarkable," continues the historiographer, "that whilst the King had attached himself to the town, at the same time those who were afterwards the leaders of the popular party were almost identified with it—the Cromwells being in the neighbourhood, and Fairfax being related to the family of Wykeham, the truly noble Bishop of Winchester. Manifesting their regard for liberty, the people welcomed Prynne and Burton on their release with great demonstrations of joy, indicating the spirit that subsequently gave Nonconformity such great success in Southampton." When the Civil War broke out Cromwell obtained possession of the town by means of a ruse on the part of one of his officers.

As in the case of Portsmouth, Southampton had the equivocal honour of supplying a title for one of the many mistresses of the "Merrie Monarch." The last visitation of the plague was in 1665, when the pestilence raged with such severity that the town was shut off from intercourse with the surrounding district. "An exchange was established at the little culvert of Four-posts, where the country people deposited their provisions and purified the money they received in fire before taking it. The town was reduced to a dreadful state of misery and want, which was only partially relieved by a subscription headed by the King."

There was a great decline in the trade and general importance of Southampton after that period; and, in fact, it was not until the present century that, phoenix-like, it rose from its ashes, and attained to greater actual, if not relative, dimensions. It is not a little remarkable that its modern development dates from about the time of the first Reform Act. It was in the year of the passing of the Act that the Royal Victoria Pier was formed; but it was not until six years later that the first stone of the docks was laid, the railway being partially opened in 1839, and the whole line from London in 1840. For more than forty years the London and South-Western Company have enjoyed the monopoly of railway communication with the town; but this will soon be at an end. This year a branch railway has been opened between Didcot Junction and Newbury; and, as the bill for extending the line to Southampton has been passed within the last few weeks, there will soon be direct communication between the southern seaport and the Midland and Northern towns in connection with the Great Western system. This is a matter of great importance to Southampton, which has suffered from the withdrawal of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamships to the Thames; but the general commerce of the port is in a flourishing condition.

Our sketches represent the High-street of Southampton, full of cheerful bustle; the Bar Gate, guarded by its pair of Lions on the north side, and, on the south side, adorned with the statue of George III.; the more ancient West Gate, and the Arcade, in the wall between Simnel-street and the West Gate; the old square tower, "Wind Whistle Tower," at the north-west angle of the town walls; and one or two other bits of architectural antiquity. We have borrowed the above historical notices from the local handbook of Mr. Philip Brannon, which has gone through many editions. Another "Guide to Southampton," by Mr. T. W. Shore, of the Hartley Institute, has been specially prepared for the visit of the British Association this year.

We ought to make special mention of the Hartley Institute, in the High-street, both because it is the scene of the Association's meetings, and also on account of its own status as a scientific institution, and its peculiar relations to the town. Henry Robinson Hartley, in the year 1859, bequeathed property valued at £100,000 "to promote," as the words ran in his will, "the study and advancement of the sciences of natural history, astronomy, antiquities, and classical and Oriental literature, and the fine arts in the town of Southampton." The bequest seems to have had an unfortunate history. It led to litigation in the first instance, and it is surely a scandal upon our vaunted administration of justice that the legal expenses swallowed up the enormous sum of £40,000. Some provision had also to be made for the testator's relatives, and in the end the net sum available for the Institute was just £42,000. Half of this amount, again, or something over £20,000, went to provide the present handsome and commodious building in the High-street, so that little more than £20,000 was left for the working expenses of the institution. As a necessary consequence, the original scheme had to be a good deal cut down, though even in its reduced dimensions it is a decided advantage to the town. It consists of a large lecture-hall and spacious reading-rooms, the latter having a library of 20,000 volumes; a museum; chemical, physical, and physiological laboratories, copiously supplied with apparatus and models; an art gallery, and a series of class-rooms. The Town Council, as trustees, are the official governors of the institution; but the real management is in the hands of a committee of the Town Council, called the Hartley Council, who have the valuable assistance of the Principal of the Institute.

The site of the ancient port is one of great natural beauty, as may be inferred from the accompanying illustrations of the western shore and Southampton from Woolston. The town is situated on a tongue of land bounded on the east by the mouth of the Itchen, and on the south-west by the prolongation of the Southampton estuary to the borders of the New Forest. To the south-east, some three miles below the town, is the great military hospital at Netley, overlooking Southampton Water, and a mile distant is Netley Abbey, of whose beautiful ruins our Artist has given effective sketches. The Abbey nestles in one of nature's loveliest nooks, a fertile hollow, surrounded by trees, the latter being a prominent feature in every striking Hampshire landscape. The foundation of the building is attributed to Henry III., who filled it with Cistercian monks from Beaulieu, but it was always of modest dimensions; and at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was handed over to the first Marquis of Winchester, who made it his residence, the fraternity was said to consist of an Abbot and twelve monks, and to have possessed a revenue of about £140 a year. The Abbey Church was originally a magnificent building, of the general effect of which some idea may be formed by what remains of the exquisite east window, which is included in our Artist's sketches. The style is latter Early English or Transition, though it is to be

observed that many alterations were made by the Marquis of Winchester after he obtained possession of the building. The north transept has been entirely destroyed; in fact, the Abbey has been very roughly used in successive generations.

Netley—or, to give its precise title, the Royal Victoria—Hospital is the most commanding object to be seen in approaching the port, its frontage being close upon Southampton Water. It is a memento of the Crimean War period, the first stone being laid by her Majesty on May 19, 1856. The building, which is a graceful example of the Italian style, is exactly a quarter of a mile in length, having in the centre a projecting block, in which the chapel and some official rooms are placed. The wings, stretching on either side, are for the sick and invalided soldiers from India and all parts of the world. There are 138 wards and over 1000 beds, and we believe that between 2000 and 3000 soldiers are passed through the institution every year. The entire cost is said to have exceeded £300,000. A detached block to the north is occupied by the medical staff. An important Army Medical School, with library, laboratory, and museum, constitutes a valuable feature of the institution. A collection of the skulls of all nations is perhaps more ghastly than attractive, but it is apparently an unfailing source of interest to sightseers. It is recorded that in digging the foundations of the hospital a British earthenware crock was found containing 1700 Roman copper coins, chiefly of the first and second centuries.

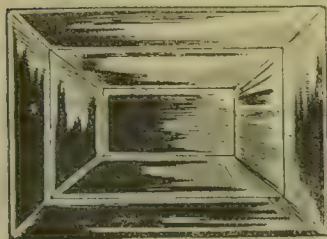
Among our illustrations are the cloisters and refectory of Beaulieu Abbey, which deserve special notice. This Abbey was founded by King John, according to the legend, to propitiate the Divine wrath for his cruel treatment of the Cistercian monks. At one time it was a very extensive establishment, and Innocent III. granted a right of sanctuary, which, we are told, was long and freely used. The wife of Warwick the King-maker, and Perkin Warbeck were amongst those who sought its shelter. At the Dissolution the Abbey passed to the Earls of Southampton, from whom it came by marriage to the Montagues, and thus to the present owner, the Duke of Buccleuch. The refectory is now the parish church. Its style is Early English, and its most noticeable features are, outside, the massive buttress, and inside, the iron scrollwork on the door, the windows, and the stone pulpit, originally intended for the reader during the monastic meals. A monument and effigy of Mary Do, a celebrated witch of the locality, and bearing date 1651, is an undoubted curiosity. A sister-in-law of Henry III., Isabella, wife of the Earl of Cornwall, was buried inside the church. The monastic estates of Beaulieu were very extensive, and the visitor would find much here to engage his attention.

THE GREAT DIAMONDS OF THE WORLD.

The days of romance are supposed to be over, or to exist only in fiction, though there is a romance of truth whose silent witnesses are the sparkling gems in Royal sceptres, and the stones of price handed down as heirlooms from generation to generation among Princes and Potentates. An extremely interesting volume entitled *The Great Diamonds of the World*, by Mr. Edwin W. Streeter (published by G. Bell and Sons), contains many strange stories, myths, and legends connected with the celebrated stones of which it treats, and has awakened keen interest in Royal circles, as her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to read the chapter on the Koh-i-Nûr, while still in manuscript; and the Empress Eugénie has revised and corrected many points in connection with the Regent and other diamonds that once belonged to the Bonapartes. More popular interest probably attaches to the Koh-i-Nûr, the "Great Diamond of history and romance," as it has been called, than to any other, because it was brought to England within the memory of the majority, and is indissolubly associated with the remembrance of the Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851.

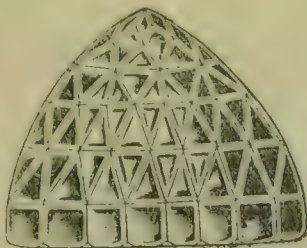
The first mention on record of this wonderful gem is in the "Memoirs of Sultan Baber," a direct descendant of Tamerlane, and is dated May 4, 1526. This Oriental potentate speaks of "one famous diamond which had been acquired by Sultan Ala-ed-din. It is so valuable that a judge of diamonds valued it at half the daily expense of the whole world." The Ala-ed-din here referred to flourished about two centuries previously, and obtained the famous diamond in 1304, when he defeated the Rajah of Malwa, in whose family it had been an heirloom time out of mind. So far, its history is, no doubt, authentic, and there are legends tracing it back to the year 57 B.C., and identifying it with a diamond discovered 5000 years ago in the bed of the Lower Godavery river, near Masulipatam, and worn as a sacred talisman by Carna, Rajah of Anga, a very mythical hero of the wars of prehistoric ages. Shah Jehan, fifth in succession from Sultan Baber, was the Grand Monarque of the East, the Great Mogul who flourished in the earlier half of the seventeenth century, and was deposed and imprisoned in his palace at Agra by his son, Aurung-zeb, where he died in 1666, after threatening to pound his jewels in a mortar rather than allow them to fall into the hands of his undutiful successor. From this he was dissuaded by his favourite daughter, who, when her father was dead, presented Aurung-zeb with a large golden basin full of precious stones, among which was probably the Koh-i-Nûr, and with the Mogul dynasty it remained until Nadir Shah's invasion of India during the reign of Mohammed Shah in 1739, when the victor seized the Delhi treasury, hoping that it contained the coveted gem, and concluded a treaty with the Mogul Emperor. The Mountain of Light was, however, missing, but Nadir at length heard, through a woman of his conquered foe's harem, who, like the rest of her sex, was incapable of keeping a secret, that Mohammed wore it concealed in the turban, which he never on any occasion laid aside. The quick wits of Nadir, aided by an old Oriental custom, soon came to his aid, for at the grand ceremony shortly afterwards "held in Delhi for the purpose of reinstating Mohammed on the throne of his Tartar ancestors, Nadir suddenly took the opportunity of asking him to exchange turbans, in token of reconciliation, and in order to cement the eternal friendship they had just sworn for each other." Suiting the action to the word, the Persian removed his own gem-bedizened sheepskin and replaced it with the Emperor's turban. Mohammed was too proud to make any sign, and Nadir began to fear that he had been duped, but, hastily dismissing the durbar and withdrawing to his tent, he untwisted the folds and discovered with selfish rapture the long-coveted Koh-i-Nûr. After his death, the great diamond descended to his feeble son and successor, Shah Rokh, who, though conquered, tortured, and blinded by Aga Mahomed, contrived to keep possession of the jewel till Ahmed Shah, founder of the Durani Afghan Empire, came to his assistance, in 1751, and concluded an alliance with him, the price of which was the great diamond. The Afghan bequeathed it to his son and heir, Taimûr Shah, who removed the seat of government from Kandahar to Cabul, and departed this life in 1793. His eldest son, to whom it descended, was deposed and deprived of sight by his brother, Shah Shuja, who was long unsuccessful in obtaining the diamond, because his victim had embedded it in the plaster of his prison wall. But at last the plaster crumbled away; an attendant had his hand scratched by a protruding facet, and the Koh-i-Nûr once more

THE TABLE OF THE SHAH.



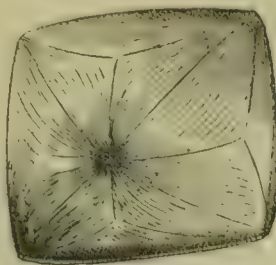
241 carats.

GREAT MOGUL.



279 9-16 carats.

STEWART (rough.)



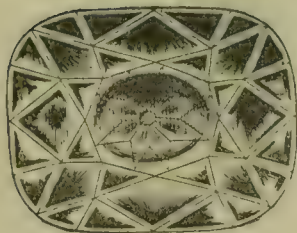
288 1/2 carats.

THE GREAT TABLE DIAMOND



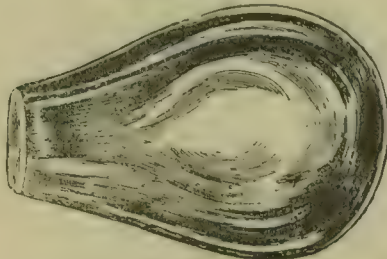
242 1/2 carats.

STEWART.



140 carats.

RAJAH OF MATTAN.



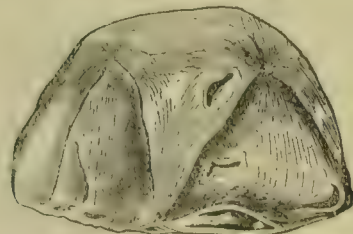
367 carats.

NIZAM



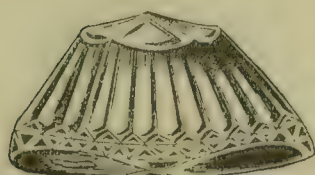
340 carats.

STAR OF THE SOUTH.



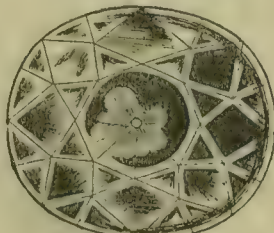
254 carats.

KOH-I-NUR. 1st Cutting.



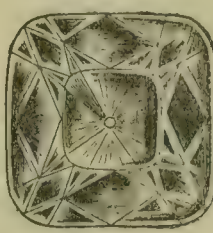
136 carats.

KOH-I-NUR. 2nd Cutting.



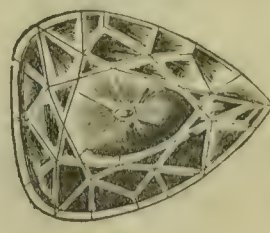
102 1/2 carats.

REGENT or PITT.



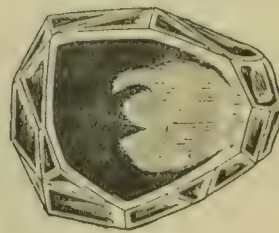
137 carats.

DRESDEN DROP.



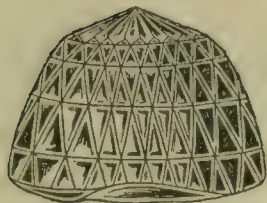
76 1/2 carats.

SHAH II.



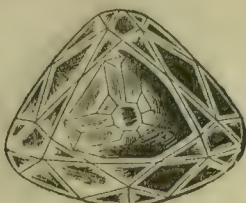
180 carats.

ORLOFF.



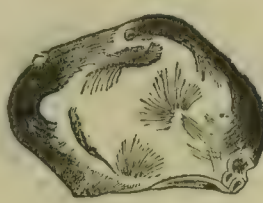
193 carats.

NASSAC, now WESTMINSTER.



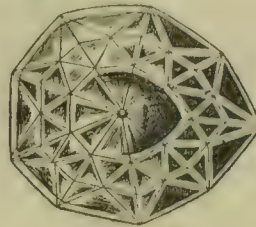
89 1/2 carats.

PORTER-RHODES.



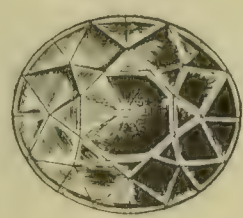
150 carats.

FLORENTINE (Austrian Yellow).



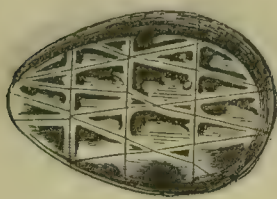
139 1/2 carats.

PIGOTT.



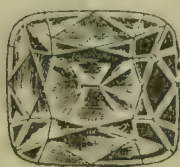
49 carats.

The KOH-I-NUR of the SHAH.

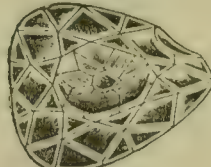


157 carats.

HOPE'S BLUE.

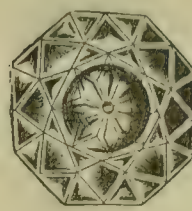


49 1/2 carats.

STAR OF SOUTH AFRICA
or DUDLEY.

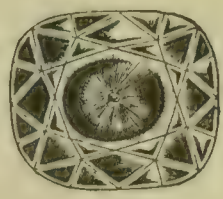
46 1/2 carats.

PASHA OF EGYPT.



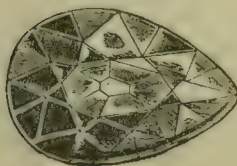
40 carats.

ANTWERP.



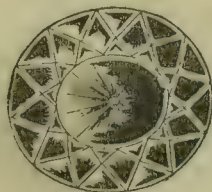
47 1/2 carats.

DRESDEN GREEN.



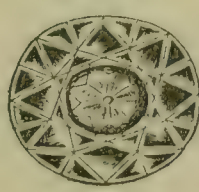
45 1/2 carats.

CUMBERLAND.



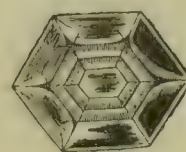
32 carats.

EUGENIE.



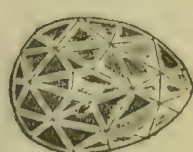
51 carats.

NAPOLEON.



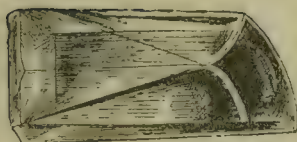
34 carats.

SANCY.



53 1/2 carats.

SHAH.



86 carats.

The two BRILLOLETTES of the EMPRESS EUGENIE.



50 carats.

POLAR STAR.



40 carats.

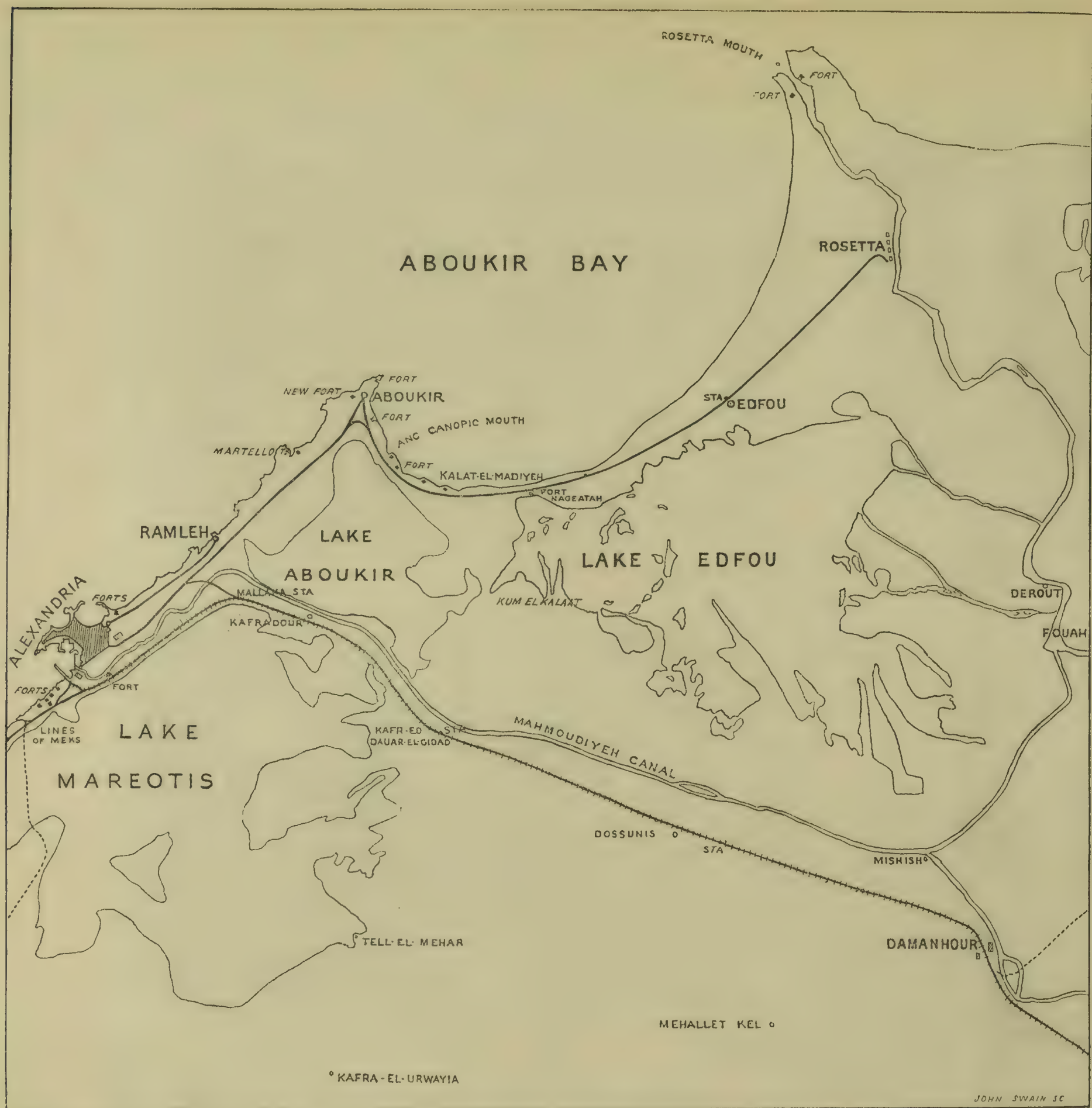
JEHAN GHIR SHAH (Engraved).



115 carats.



1. Bar Gate, North Side. 2. West Gate. 3. A View near the Old Walls. 4. Bar Gate, South Side. 5. South Transept of Netley Abbey. 6. High-street, Southampton. 7. East Window, Netley Abbey. 8. The Arcade, West Gate. 9. Wind Whistle Tower. 10. The Lions' Port, Bar Gate. 11. The Monks' Well. 12. Dissolution Abbey, Choir and Refectory.



THE COUNTRY FROM ALEXANDRIA AND ABOUKIR BAY TO THE NILE.

saw the light of day. "At all state ceremonies Shah Shuja now wore it on his breast, where it glittered when Elphinstone was sent by the Indian Government as Envoy to Peshawur during that Prince's troubled reign." In process of time the fate Shah Shuja had dealt to his brother overtook himself, at the hands of his father's third son, when he fled, accompanied by his former victim, for refuge to the Court of Runjit Singh, the "Lion of the Punjaub," who, after repeated efforts and unheard of tortures and tyrannies, extorted from the brothers all the treasures they had brought from Cabul, including, after much strategy, the Koh-i-Nûr. Shah Shuja received from Runjit a sum of 125,000 rupees, and retired into British territory. Runjit had the diamond set in a bracelet, which he wore on all public occasions, and on his death it remained in the Lahore jewel-chamber till the young Rajah Dhuleep-Singh was recognised by the British Government. Then followed the mutiny of the two Sikh regiments, and the annexation of the Punjaub in 1849, when the civil authorities took possession of the Lahore treasury, and a stipulation was made that the Koh-i-Nûr should be presented to the Queen of England, who received it on June 3, 1850. Messrs. Coster, of Amsterdam, were intrusted with cutting it, an operation which cost £8000, and reduced its weight by eighty carats. It is now preserved in Windsor Castle.

Having noticed at so much length the great diamond most immediately interesting to English people as a nation, we must turn our attention to some others, almost equally famous. There is the Great Mogul, which has sometimes been confounded with the Koh-i-Nûr, and well deserves its name of a meteor among gems. It was probably found in the Gani mine somewhere between 1630 and 1650, and belonged to Shah Jehan, and after him to Aurung-zeb, to the former of whom it was presented by Emir Jemla, "a well-known Persian adventurer, who rose to great power in the Court of the Rajah of Golconda." The Emir was, perhaps, the greatest diamond merchant of all time, as he farmed several mines, carried on

an extensive commerce, and "was accustomed to count his diamonds by the sack." It weighed 900 carats before being cut, and was in the shape of an egg divided in half. It was of very pure water, of a soft, rosy tint, and was estimated as worth £420,000, a statement that cannot be verified, as it vanished, either at the sack of Delhi or at the death of Nadir Shah, and has probably been broken by cleavage into two or more stones. Little is known of the Great Table of the Shah seen in Golconda in 1642, and valued at £450,000. It most likely belonged at one time to Shah Jehan, but its fate is wrapped in mystery, and whether it be in Persia, or among the Parsees, or has been divided into several portions is uncertain. Another immense diamond belongs to the Nizam of Hyderabad, in whose territory are situated the famous mines of Golconda, and though still uncut is supposed to be worth at least £200,000. The "Orloff," which forms the chief ornament in the Russian Imperial sceptre, undoubtedly belongs to the same group of diamonds, and either belonged to Shah Jehan or to the Emir Jemla. It must have reached Europe from Mysore via Madras, and was purchased in Amsterdam by Prince Orloff, in 1775, as a present and peace-offering for his Imperial lover and mistress, the Czarina, Catherine II., for the sum of £90,000 in cash, and an annuity of £4000 paid to the Armenian merchant for the remainder of his life. The Moon of Mountains originally was in the treasury of the Mogul Emperors, was purchased by Catherine II., and now forms part of the Russian crown jewels. The largest reported diamond extant is the Braganza, which was discovered in the bed of a Brazilian river late in the eighteenth century, is as large as a goose egg, and supposed to be worth three millions sterling. It belongs to the Crown of Portugal, and is by some suspected to be a white topaz, and not a diamond at all. Another Brazilian diamond is the Star of the South, which was found by a negress at work in the mines of Minas-Geraes in 1853. Her master sold it for only £3000, but it was speedily sent to Europe, where it was shown

in the London Exhibition of 1862 and that of Paris in 1867. Its fame soon reached India, and it was purchased for £80,000 by the late ex-Guicowar of Baroda, one of the greatest diamond fanciers of modern times.

One of the first stones among the French Crown jewels is the Pitt or Regent, which was originally found by a slave in the Partael mines on the Kistra in 1701, who confided himself and his property to the tender mercies of an English skipper, hoping to secure liberty as well as wealth by a voyage to the land of the free. The skipper, however, obtained possession of the stone and threw the slave overboard, sold the gem for £1000 to Jamchund, an Oriental diamond merchant, who, in his turn, sold it to Mr. Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, for £24,400. This stone restored the fortunes of the house of Pitt, for it was skilfully cut in London at a cost of £5000, while the dust and cleavage were valued at from £7000 to £8000. Another £5000 is said to have been spent in negotiating its sale to the Regent, Duke of Orleans, for £135,000. This Mr. Pitt was the grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham. During the terrible commotions that disturbed France, this diamond and many other objects of value were stolen, but ultimately recovered through the confession of one of the thieves. Napoleon I., then First Consul, pledged it to the Dutch Government, but it was soon redeemed, worn by the Emperor in the hilt of his sword, and has remained among the French Crown jewels ever since. It is an inch broad, three-quarters of an inch thick, one inch and one-sixth long, and worth £480,000. A perfect brilliant, weighing fifty-one carats, which once belonged to Catharine II. of Russia, and was by her given to her favourite, Potemkin, was bought from a niece of that diplomatist by the late Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., for his bride, who named it the "Eugénie," and wore it as the centre stone of a diamond necklace throughout her reign. After the Franco-Prussian war it was sold to the late ex-Guicowar of Baroda for £15,000. A very extraordinary diamond was

the French or Tavernier Blue, stolen, with others, in 1792, and divided into three pieces, which have reappeared under other names.

The last diamond-fields discovered were those of South Africa, and it was literally a little child's hand that led to them. In 1867 a well-known hunter and trader, named O'Reilly, was travelling through the Griqua territory and spent the night with a colonist of his acquaintance, named Van Niekirk. One of the children was playing during the evening with some of the pretty pebbles common in the neighbourhood of the Vaal river. One of these threw out so strong a light that it struck O'Reilly's attention; and, telling his Boer friend that he fancied it was of value, took it away, and, when placed in the hands of competent judges, it proved to be a diamond of 22½ carats. Then Mr. Van Niekirk, remembering that he had seen a similar, but larger, stone in the possession of a native, found him and gave nearly all that he had in exchange for it. This diamond weighed 83 carats, was purchased by a firm of South African merchants for £11,200, and sold to the Countess of Dudley, who wears it, mounted with ninety-five smaller brilliants, as a head ornament. This is the true and unvarnished history of the beginning of diamond mining at the Cape of Good Hope. The Porter-Rhodes diamond weighs 150 carats, and is a blue-white, found in 1880 at the Kimberley Mine. This has been seen and admired by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Albany, and the Empress Eugénie. The Jagersfontein, weighing 209½ carats, was stolen, but recovered from the thieves, who were taking it to Kimberley. Others have been found in the Du Toit pans, but many of them are slightly tinged with yellow, which detracts from their value.

A very large and splendid diamond is the Matan, which belongs to the Rajah of that name, in the Island of Borneo, and is by him and his family regarded as a talisman. It is uncut, and weighs 376 carats. Another Borneo stone is probably the one presented by the Queen of that island to the Rajah of Bantam in Java, about 1648, which he sent to Goa to be cut. The Star of Sarawak is also a Bornean gem, and it may be that the world will yet be astonished at the marvellous resources of that island.

We have not by any means offered an adequate review of Mr. Streeter's volume, but a mere sketch of the stories of a large proportion of the diamonds described therein. It is a multum-in-parvo of curious information, and anyone interested in stones so highly prized in all ages will do well to procure it and digest its contents at leisure.

OBITUARY.

THE BISHOP OF GRAHAM'S TOWN.

The Right Rev. Nathaniel James Merriman, D.D., Bishop of Graham's Town, whose death is just announced from Cape Town, was born about 1810; was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1831. In 1833 he was ordained; in 1847, appointed Archdeacon of Graham's Town; in 1852, made Canon of Cape Town, and afterwards Dean; and, finally, in 1877, consecrated Bishop of Graham's Town, being the third Bishop of the see, which was founded in 1853. Dr. Merriman was author of "Lectures on Shakespeare," and other publications.

SIR WOODBINE PARISH.

Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., died at St. Leonards on the 17th inst. He was son of the late Mr. Woodbine Parish, Chairman of the Board of Excise, Scotland, by his wife, a daughter of the Rev. H. Headley, of North Walsham, Norfolk. He was educated at Eton; at an early period of life entered the Diplomatic service, and was employed at Paris in 1815, in Albania in 1817, at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and in Hanover in 1821. In 1823 he became Consul-General and Plenipotentiary to La Plata, with which he concluded the first treaty recognising the independence of the new States of South America. Subsequently, from 1824 to 1832, he was Chargé-d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres; in 1840 acted as British Commissioner at Naples; and in 1845 concluded a new commercial treaty with Sicily. He received knighthood in 1837. Sir Woodbine married, first, in 1819, Emily, daughter of Mr. Leonard Becher Morse, of Norwood; and secondly, in 1844, Louisa, sister of the Right Hon. J. Gellibrand Hubbard, M.P.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. James Wyatt, J.P., of Oxford, the well-known connoisseur and patron of water-colour paintings.

Major Abram Bass, on the 15th inst., at his residence, Moat Bank, Burton-on-Trent, aged seventy-eight. He was a younger brother of Mr. Michael Thomas Bass, M.P. for Derby.

The Hon. Samuel Deane Gordon, Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on the 24th ult., at his residence Glen Yarra, Sydney.

Mr. William Penhall, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, elder son of John Penhall, M.D., of St. Leonards, on the 4th inst., by the fall of an avalanche on the Wetterhorn, Grindelwald, aged twenty-three.

Mr. Robert Buchanan Dunlop, of Drumhead, in the county of Dumfries, on the 10th inst., at The Grange, Wrecclesham, Surrey. He was born in 1808, the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Buchanan Dunlop, of Drumhead, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Mr. Samuel Beachcroft, a Director of the Bank of England.

The number of steamers which arrived at Liverpool last week with live stock and fresh meat on board from the United States and Canada was about the same as the preceding week, and their figures show a slight increase in live stock and a somewhat large one in fresh meat in comparison with the arrivals of the previous week; the total being:—763 cattle, 3859 sheep, 3430 quarters of beef, and 273 carcasses of mutton.

The members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Association, joined by representatives of the Berkshire Archaeological Society and the Newbury District Field Club, made an excursion on the 17th inst. to Silchester, where Mr. Parker, of Oxford, gave a descriptive account of the ruins, expressing his conviction that the town was situated at the junction of several of the great Roman roads, one leading to Winchester and the south, another to London via Staines, and a third to Newbury and thence to Bath, Cirencester, Gloucester, and South Wales. The walls, considerable remains of which exist, are a mile and a half in circumference, and inclose fifty acres of ground. The site forms part of the estate of the Duke of Wellington, who is the possessor of many of the most interesting relics of the Roman occupation discovered at Silchester, including a bronze eagle belonging to a Roman legion (the only specimen ever found) and tessellated pavements. Lord Jeffrey describes the view from the north wall leading from the amphitheatre as the most imposing he had ever seen. Mr. Parker said the city was probably built in the third century, the site being chosen from its central position. As it was a tribute city, large sums of money were accumulated there, and it became necessary to fortify it.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G.W.A. (City Club).—We are greatly indebted to your courteous attention. The reports of the club proceedings are very welcome.

W.A.—The rudiments of the game and the powers and movement of the pieces may be learned in a few hours, but it requires patient study and years of practice to become a skilful player. Chess is considered a scientific game.

T.G. (Smethwick).—We regret to hear of your indisposition, and wish you speedy restoration to health. Your remarks on the tourney are in accord with our own conclusions.

T.H.H. (Manchester).—We think very highly of your problem and game recorder. Thanks.

H.S. (Plymouth).—A boy's chess column appears weekly in *Youth*, and you can obtain it from any bookseller. The price of a copy is only a penny.

W.A. (Baltimore).—We regret we cannot arrange the proposed "Exchange." Please accept our cordial thanks for the copies of the "Item," and our congratulations on your excellent work therein.

H.R. (Northampton).—Thanks: we are well supplied with games.

PROBL. M. RECEIVED with thanks from S.W. Mann and W.H. Hughes.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM Nos. 204 and 203 received from A. Schroeder (Naples); of No. 205 from T. Guest (Smethwick).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 206 received from T. Guest, J.A.B., A. Lauder, E. Bohnstedt (Milan), and A. Schroeder (Naples).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 207 received from J. Marshall, T. Guest, W.H. Ellis, F.M. (Edinburgh), H. Yousoufian (Constantinople), E. Bohnstedt (Milan), W.J. Haslam, Alpha, and Woodliffe.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 208 received from H.B. Norman Rumbelow, B.L. Dyke, Ben Nevis, L.L. Greenaway, Aaron Harper, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A.M. Porter, Junior, E. Casella (Paris), O. Fuldner (Ghent), H.H. Noyes, W. Dewar, B.R. Wood, Plevna, T. Guest, Donald Mackay, H.K. Awdry, F. Ferris, Dr. F. St. Julia, Short, J.G. Anstee, Harry Springthorpe, W. Hillier, Joseph Ainsworth, H. Lucas, E.L.G. W. Law, Alpha, A.M. Colborne, N.H. Mullen, A. Wigmore, A.W. Scrutton, Sudbury (Suffolk), H. Blacklock, R. Gray, L. Falcon (Antwerp), T. Greenbank, C.S. Cox, M.C. Halloran, W.J. Haslam, B.R. Wood, R.H. Brooks, E. Featherstone, Cant, D.W. Kell, S. Darrant, F. Johnston, S. Bullen, J.R. (Edinburgh), L. Wyman, R. Ingersoll, and T.H. Holton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MR. CHUCKER'S PROBLEM received from C.W. Crokey, Norman Rumbelow, H.H. Noyes, Benjamin George, W. Biddle, Donald Mackay, F. Ferris, Harry Springthorpe, E.L.G. W.J. Haslam, R.H. Brooks, F. Johnston, L. Beckhofer, Smutch, J.A.B., and Schmucke.

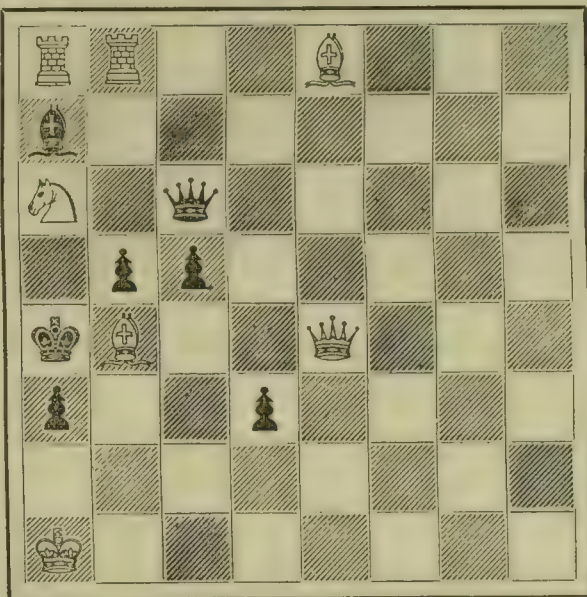
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2005.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to B 4th | Kt takes R |
| 2. P to Q 4th (ch) | Any move |
| 3. Mates accordingly. | |

PROBLEM No. 2010.

By RUDOLF L'HERMET (Magdeburg).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

An off-hand Game played at the Manchester meeting between the Rev. Mr. COKER and the Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL. (Allgaier Gambit).

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| WHITE (Mr. C.). | BLACK (Mr. M.). | WHITE (Mr. C.). | BLACK (Mr. M.). |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. Kt to Q 2nd | B to Q 3rd |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 13. B to K 5th | R to K sq |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th | 14. B to B 7th | R takes B |
| 4. P to K R 4th | P to Kt 5th | | The breaking up of White's centre well compensates him for the sacrifice of the exchange. |
| 5. Kt to Kt 5th | P to K R 3rd | 15. B to Kt 6th (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 6. Kt takes P | K takes Kt | 16. P takes R | B takes P |
| 7. P to Q 4th | | 17. Q to Kt 3rd | B to Kt 6th (ch) |
| | | 18. K to K 2d | Q to K 2nd |
| | | 19. R to B sq | B to K 3rd |
| | | 20. Q to B 2nd | P to K 6th |
| | | | The winning comp. |
| | | 21. R takes Kt | Q takes R |
| | | 22. Kt to K 4th | |
| | | | He has nothing better to do. 22. R to K B sq would lose another "exchange." |
| | | 22. B to B 5th (ch) | |
| | | 23. K to Q sq | P to K 7th (ch) |
| | | 24. K to Q 2nd | Q to B 5th. |
| | | | Checkmate. |

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, Mr. Blackburne played a match against twenty members of the City Club simultaneously. Although many of his adversaries on this occasion were above the chess force usually seen in such encounters, the champion came out of the mêlée without losing a game. His score was eighteen won and two drawn. The large room in which the meeting was held was crowded, and among the spectators were Captain Mackenzie, Mr. James Mason, Mr. B. Horwitz, and most of the club officers. It was arranged that Captain Mackenzie should play a similar match on last Wednesday, but we go to press too early in the week to record the result.

The *Birmingham Weekly News* has now a chess department, edited by Mr. W. Cook, author of the "Chess Openings."

Mr. T. H. Hopwood, of 409, Oxford-road, Manchester, has issued a new and improved edition of his "Chess Problem and Game Recorder" in books at sixpence each. Each book contains about forty diagrams and the same number of slips for noting the moves of a game or the solution of a problem. The book is neatly printed on good paper, and we can cordially recommend it to our readers.

At the late sale of the Hamilton art collection a chess-table of some historical interest was brought to the hammer. It is constructed of iron inlaid with gold and silver damascened work, and the column supporting the table is adorned with arabesques in gold and silver and relief ornaments in gilt bronze. It is reputed to have been presented by a Duke of Milan (1540) to a Prince of Savoy, and was knocked down to Mr. Denison for £3150.

The following is the companion problem to the one from the Leghorn tourney published a few weeks ago.

- White: K at K 7th; Q at K B sq; B's at K R 3rd and K sq; Kt's at K B 6th and Q R 5th; P's at K Kt 3rd and 6th, K B 5th, Q B 3rd, Q R 3rd and 6th, and Q 7th. (Thirteen pieces.)
- Black: K at K 4th; R at Q R sq; B's at K sq and Q Kt sq; Kt's at Q 7th and Q B 7th; P's at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, K B 2nd, K 3rd, Q B 5th, Q Kt 3rd, Q R 2nd, and Q R 5th. (Fourteen pieces.)
- White to play, and mate in two moves.

The appointments of presidents of departments for the forthcoming Social Science Congress at Nottingham have all been made. The following is the complete list:—President of the Association, Mr. George Woodyatt Hastings, M.P.; department of jurisprudence, Mr. Henry Fox-Bristowe, Q.C.; Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; repression of crime section, Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.; department of education, Mr. William Woodall, M.P.; department of health, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.; department of economics, Professor Bonamy Price, M.A.; department of art, Mr. George Aitchison, A.R.A.

"RIPENING SUNBEAMS."

While staying lately in Worcestershire, where corn is grown, we were forcibly reminded of a truthful picture that we saw in the Academy some years ago, and with which we were much delighted. It was by that pleasing painter Mr. Vicat Cole, and the name of it was "Ripening Sunbeams," the subject being corn-fields, with the sun's rays full on them. At the end of last month, owing to rain and the absence of heat, the landscape lacked colour in a marked degree, as, saving the red of a summer fallow here and there, it wholly consisted of shades of green; for the oats were unripe, there was no bend in the barley, and the wheat looked like waiting three weeks for the sickle. Yet when the long-looked-for change took place, the power of the sun's rays became so great, that pale gold at once showed where the corn-fields were, and their tint was daily deepened. So rapid, in fact, was the change of hue, that each night you could see how those fields had reddened, till wheat that was green as the week came in was dead ripe and in sheaves when the same week ended. So vast a change in the landscape in such a short time was a sight that one sees but seldom, as, in lieu of its uniform tone and repose, you got at once to the bustle of farmhouse life, and to varied shades of colour, for the harvest had suddenly come altogether—the silvery white of the barley, the straw tint of the oat, and the rich red gold of the ripened wheat—and the country was filled with men, women, and girls, for all hands were then needed as workers. Nor was that life, in its aspect of rural work, confined to the corn-fields only, for where the grass, through late ripening, had remained unmown, the people alike were busy; so that for once the unusual sight was seen of haymakers in one field, and harvest-men in the next one, both crops being cut together. For the growers, indeed, it was well that it was so, for in place of a soddened or half-spoiled crop—as those who cut early have now to lament—the whole of the late hay was well made and well ricked, through that fortnight of splendid weather; as, saving a passing slight shower or two, bright sunshine prevailed till the middle of the month, to the great good fortune of many.

Marked, too, was the change which those sunbeams brought to all the late fruit and flowers—a change that affected bird-life as well, for the lark, so long silent, then sang again, and the linnet joined in with the first-brood birds; though the notes of most others had ceased, save the pipe of a bullfinch, the song of a thrush, or the saucy self-satisfied chirp of tom-tits, as they feasted, head downwards, on sunny-side pears, that had so quickly got mellow and juicy; for the pot-fruit in the orchards, and the fruit on the walls, had kept pace with the corn in its ripening. A greater change, perhaps, was in the garden beds, which—geraniums, loving intensest heat—all at once seemed to mass their scarlet, through the bursting out of their numberless buds; as was the case, too, with most of the roses, the chief, that creamy and sweet one, the Gloire de Dijon, that this month has clustered more thickly than ever. In our lanes, too, though the wild rose had gone, fresh blooms came on the white one; and whilst the foxgloves became full spikes of blossom—masses of crimson not mere pips—the tint of the heath so rapidly deepened, that the hills, ablaze with their golden gorse, were all purpled before their time. In the copses the change was also seen, for, whilst on the hazels the youngsters could count the nuts—and a famous nut year will this be for them—the burst of red honeysuckle and white bindweed bells was, through the great heat, greater than had been known before, as was the case with the midsummer shoot on the oaks, that now is so sunnily tinted.

But to this welcome ripeness and this wealth of corn there is, unfortunately, this great drawback—an almost total failure of fruit and hops in the cider and perry districts, a failure the more serious, as they are the chief mainstay in many parts of the counties of Worcester and Hereford. Here and there, it is true, a slight crop is seen; but, as on the poles for the most part hang only dead leaves, there can be no hop-picking this year to speak of, except it should be in some parts of Kent, where the blight has not made such havoc; but even there all depends on hot weather, as, if hops now are to get from the burr to the ripening, they must be exposed, like the corn, day by day to the sunbeams.

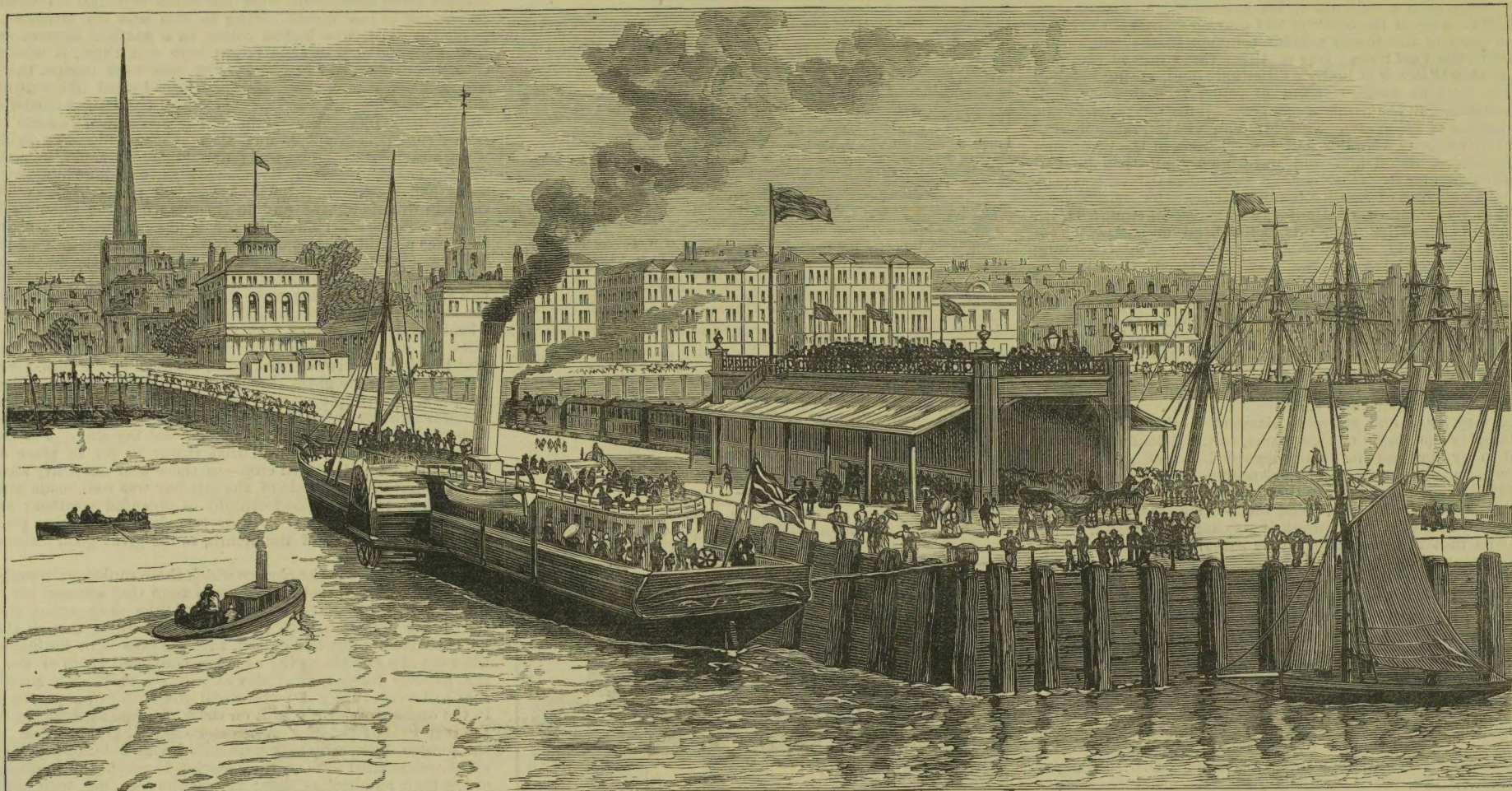
WRECK AT THE LIZARD POINT.

The steam-ship *Mosel*, belonging to the North German Lloyd's Company, which left Southampton for New York on the 8th inst., was involved in a thick fog at the mouth of the Channel; and at half-past eight next morning ran upon the rocks at Church Cove, one mile east of the Lizard Point of Cornwall. She had come from Bremen with 650 German emigrants, and with a general cargo for the United States; and had taken on board mails and specie at Southampton. The ship was going thirteen knots an hour when she struck stem first, and her bow was lifted so that she instantly forged ahead, with large rocks under her entire length. There was no alarm on board, as the ship maintained an upright position and the captain assured the passengers that they would all be landed safely. The National Life-Boat Institution's life-boat *Anna Maria*, under the direction of the Rev. P. Vyvyan Robinson, was soon alongside, and prompt measures were taken by means of both ship and shore-boats for landing the passengers. It was nearly low tide, and cables were speedily got out and made fast on shore. As the tide rose, some of the ship's compartments began to admit the water. It became necessary to quit the ship, which may yet be saved, with the cargo, but happily there was no loss of life. The steamer *Rosetta*, of Falmouth, which was cruising in the neighbourhood, took the mails and specie to Falmouth, whither the passengers were also conveyed. The greater part of the cargo was got out of the ship last week; and attempts are being made to get the vessel afloat.

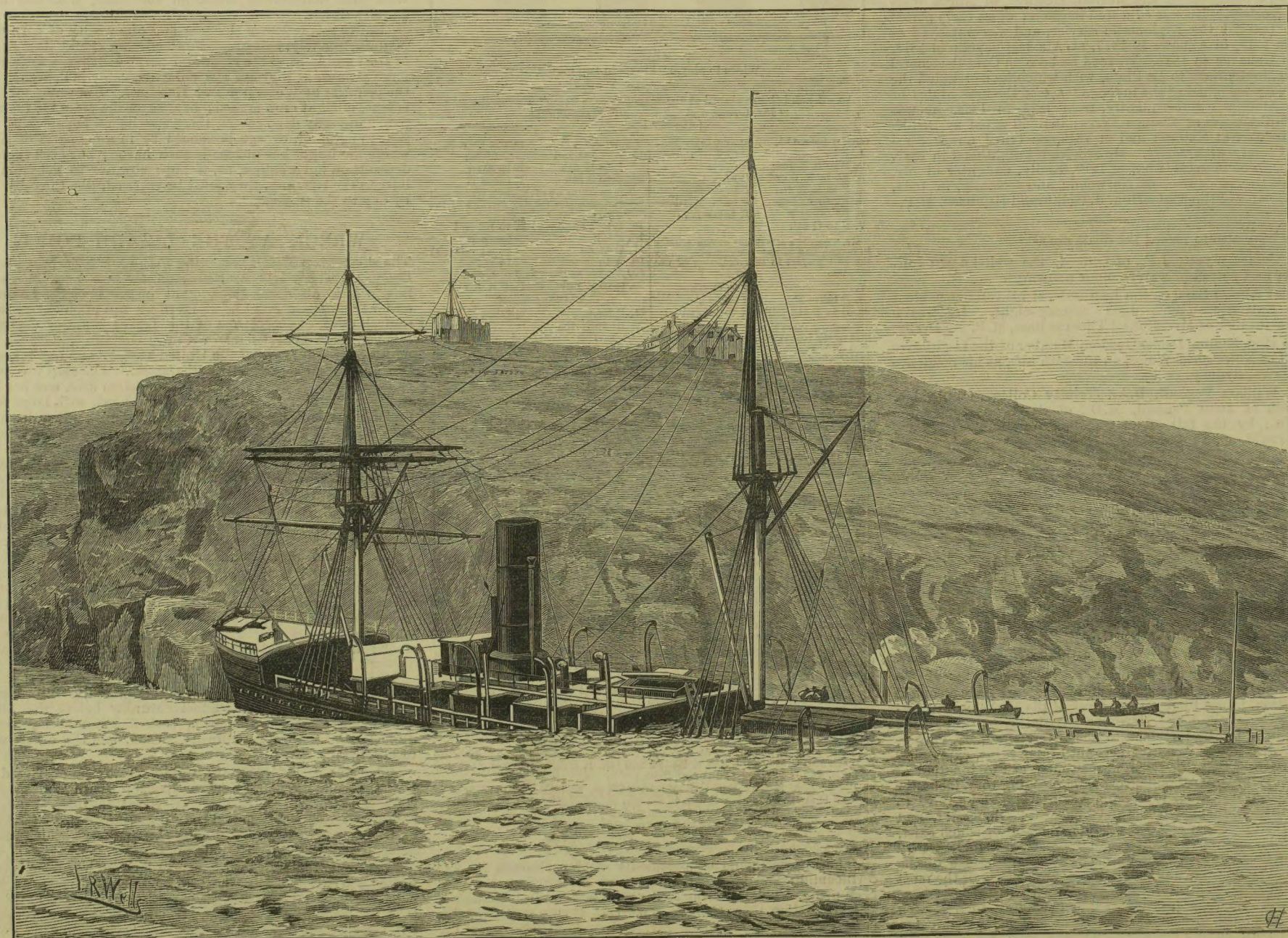
Ten men, several of whom, it was stated, occupied good social positions, were tried last Saturday before the Flintshire magistrates for promoting cock-fighting at Bangor on June 28 last. Two were fined £2 each, and the others were discharged.

The ship *Baun*, 1650 tons, Captain Cutting, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 17th inst., with 412 emigrants.—Sir Saul Samuel has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Orontes*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in May last.

The annual holiday outing of the children and friends connected with St. Austin's Mission, Lock's-fields, Walworth, was held last Saturday at Kilsay Park, Beckenham, the seat of Mr. C. A. R. Hoare. The company, from one of the most poverty-stricken districts of South London, numbering about 600, were taken by special train. A principal feature in this yearly treat is the French institution of the *Rosière*, Anglicised by the Rev. George Nugee, M.A., founder of the Mission, and introduced by him into England. The "Rose Queen," who is selected by her fellow-scholars for her modesty, attention, and general good behaviour, was this year a Miss Mary Sexton.



SOUTHAMPTON PIER, WITH THE ISLE OF WIGHT STEAM-BOAT.



WRECK OF THE GERMAN STEAM-SHIP MOSEL, AT THE LIZARD POINT, CORNWALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Though it has been a somewhat rude shock to find a team of colonists capable of beating county after county, and able to hold their own with the best representative team England can pit against them, there can be no doubt that the visits of the various Australian elevens to this country have done an immense deal for cricket. Just now, when one man in three, and every woman one meets, is lawn-tennis mad, some votaries of that game do not hesitate to predict that their favourite pastime is ultimately destined to depose cricket from the throne it has so long and worthily filled. One visit to the Oval on the occasion of the recent match between the Australians and Gentlemen of England, or the Australians and the Players, would soon convince these amiable enthusiasts of the error of their opinion. When something like twenty thousand people are content to stand for hours together, intently watching every ball bowled, and vigorously applauding every good hit or brilliant piece of fielding, we may rest assured that the king of games will still flourish when lawn-tennis, if not altogether forgotten, has been relegated to its proper place on private grounds.

The eleven captained by Gregory, which came here in 1878, was the first notable Australian team that ever visited this country. They did not have a very grand list of matches, and their performances against second-rate teams were not such as to lead us to believe that our best elevens, or even our crack counties, need apprehend any danger from them. When, however, Murdoch and his men invaded us, in 1880, matters were very different. Spofforth's bowling seemed to have been quite unplayable, and he obtained forty-six wickets at a cost of less than nine runs per wicket, in first-class matches. The consequence was that several of our strong counties had to succumb; and though, owing to an accident, the Australians lost the services of Spofforth in their great match with England, they were only beaten after a splendid fight, W. G. Grace's magnificent innings of upwards of 150 being capped by a contribution of a similar amount from Murdoch; and it must not be forgotten that the latter gentleman carried his bat.

Evans, who, owing to the unfortunate illness of his wife, was unable to leave Australia this year, is generally considered the best all-round cricketer in the colony, and, in his absence and that of Allan, a very successful bowler, the team can scarcely be considered the strongest that could have been got together. Still, there is very little to complain of, and the three new men, H. H. Massie, G. Giffen, and S. P. Jones, who had not previously played in England, have fully justified the opinion of those who selected them. Massie, though at times a little careless, is one of the most brilliant hitters ever seen, and he gave full evidence of his powers in this respect in the match against Oxford University, when he scored 206 and 46, not out. Giffen, in addition to being an exceptionally fine field, at times bowls with deadly effect, his best performance in this line being in the match against the Gentlemen of England last month; whilst Jones, who is still an "infant," bats remarkably well, and is a very useful change bowler. Of our old acquaintances it is scarcely necessary to say much, as their capabilities must be well known to every lover of the game. In W. L. Murdoch the team possesses an invaluable captain, and we shall be scarcely saying too much if we put him down as about the best batsman in the world. Almost invariably safe for fifty, he not infrequently comes out with a colossal score, such as the 286, not out, he obtained against Sussex this season, and, after five hours at the wickets, he never fails to play just as carefully as in the first five minutes. Possibly, owing to a heavy fall from his horse last autumn, Spofforth's bowling does not seem to be as effective as of yore; at any rate, our men play him with far more confidence than they used to do, though now and again, when the ground suits him, he has his day. J. M. Blackham fairly ranks as a wicket-keeper with such men as Pilling and the Hon. A. Lyttelton; indeed, it would puzzle any one to say which is the best of the three. T. Horan is batting better than ever just now, and H. F. Boyle, T. W. Garrett, and G. E. Palmer, are towers of strength in the bowling department. It will be thus seen that the Australians are thoroughly strong at every point of the game, and, taken as an eleven, their fielding has never been equalled.

Since May 15, when they played their opening game against Oxford University, the Australians have lost only three out of something like twenty-six matches. It must be admitted, however, that they have been greatly favoured by luck, as, had time permitted, both the Orleans Club and the M.C.C. and Ground would have beaten them. Their two most important engagements have been against the Gentlemen and Players of England. They beat the Amateurs by an innings and one run; but the professionals took full revenge on them, and won in one innings with thirty-four runs to spare. The decisive game of the rubber will be played at the Oval next week, when our visitors have to meet the full strength of England, both amateur and professional, and the result will be waited for with the greatest interest by all admirers of cricket on both sides of the world.

The third portion of the books composing the Sunderland Library has been put in order preparatory to their sale early in November by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square. This portion of the catalogue forms a volume of nearly 200 pages, carrying on the alphabetical arrangement from "Martinez" to "Saint Andiol." The features of this third instalment do not differ materially from those of the two previous parts. It is remarkable, however, for the great number of "Editiones Principes" which it contains. The most important lots among the rare English works named in the catalogue are James I.'s copy of Mille's Catalogue of Honour (1610), the original edition of Milton's Latin and English Poems (1645), Leslie's Defence of Mary Queen of Scots (1571), Sir William Rooper's copy of Sir Thomas More's Works (1577), the Salisbury Missal (Paris, 1555), Sir Isaac Newton's Works (by Horsley), Ovid in English, with plates by Picart, and the various works of Robert Parsons.

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HOLIDAY RAMBLES.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Sens, Aug. 19.

Theophile Gautier used to have on the wall of his working-room a pleonastic inscription, "Les journaux quotidiens paraissent tous les jours." So, too, weekly journals appear every week, and the correspondent who ventures to indulge in holiday rambles must, nevertheless, think in due time of his weekly letter. While writing these lines I am taking my ease on the terrace of the Café Drapès, on the Place Drapès, in the town of Sens, the ancient metropolis of the Senones. Drapès, as the French write it, was, it appears, an illustrious chief of the Senonian Gauls. The modern Senones have rendered homage to another of the illustrious chiefs of their forefathers in giving the name Rue Brennus to one of the streets running into the Place Drapès.

In a French provincial town one generally expects to find a combination of odours enough to try even the strongest Anglo-Saxon stomachs. Sens is a singular exception. The limpid waters of the Yonne run continually along the gutters in every street, and render the town one of the cleanest and coolest in France, while its monuments and position render it one of the most interesting and picturesque. About the Gallo-Roman antiquities I shall say nothing. The local antiquaries appear to find in the few remains of the Roman times that still exist a most fruitful subject of controversial memoirs. One thing is certain, that quantities of the stones used in the Roman constructions have been worked into the houses now existing. The Sens of to-day is a charming and rambling old town on the right bank of the Yonne, almost surrounded by undulating hills covered with vineyards, wood, and regular strips of varied culture, and broken here and there by patches of brilliant white, marking the entrance of some chalk quarry. The view of the town from any of the surrounding hills is magnificent. The white houses, with their red tile roofs, worn by time into the softest and most multifarious tones, form an irregular oval, curiously intermingled with clumps of gigantic chestnut-trees, and here and there by a row of poplars. In the midst rises the tower of the cathedral of Saint Etienne, and, spanned by a grey old bridge, surmounted by an iron crucifix, the Yonne winds along the edge of the town, and pursues its tortuous way through the fertile plains of Lower Burgundy. The panorama is immense, and no more charming background to the whole could be desired than the long line of hills, cultivated up to the very top in narrow parallel strips of vines, grain, clover, and wood.

The Senonais profess a certain admiration for their town, but when pushed to explanations they cite amongst its ornaments the new theatre, the new market, and the Lycée—all abominations. Indeed, when one comes to look deeper into the matter one finds that the builders and street-improvers of Sens have done at least as much as the ravagers of the revolutionary period towards destroying that monumental aspect for which Sens was famous as early as the fifth century of the Christian era. The ancient walls and gates of the city have been almost entirely demolished for the sake of the building materials, and most of the convents and some of the old churches were destroyed during the Revolution. The consequence is that you can hardly take ten steps without noticing some relics of the past worked into the modern houses, here a Renaissance arch, here a portal, here a fragment of a mullioned window, here a cloister converted into the ground floor of a dwelling-house. Turn into the courtyard of this old inn, and you will find that the stable has a magnificent groined roof, while the doors are adorned with sixteenth-century wood carvings.

The half timber houses are very numerous, and in many of the streets may be found fragments of late Renaissance wood-carving. But the most curious house in the town is one at the corner of the Rue Jean Cousin, which must date from about the end of the fifteenth century. The main angle of this house is formed of one enormous block of wood, covered with most curious carving, in high and low relief, representing the ancestors of the Virgin, beginning with Abraham. The whole of the rest of the house—beams, pillars, lintels, and window-frames—is covered with carving of singular delicacy—foliage, arabesques, little figures, and fantastic animals—as fine in its kind as the exquisite Renaissance tracery on the portal of the cathedral and on that of the archiepiscopal palace. The latter is certainly one of the very finest specimens of Renaissance architecture.

It is difficult to speak of the cathedral without being accused of hashing up Murray. For that matter, every one interested in architecture is aware of its splendours, and every Englishman who visits Sens will certainly enter the "Trésor" of the cathedral to see the shabby vestments which the English martyr, Thomas à Becket, is supposed to have worn while he was taking refuge in the Abbey of Sainte Colombe-lès-Sens. *Patriotisme oblige.*

The picturesque old streets of Sens, with their babbling "ruisseaux" and their immaculate paving-stones, are rendered still more charming by the delicious aromatic perfumes of the gardens that run in and between and behind the houses. There are green trees all over the town, and all round it a cordon of huge chestnuts, making a shady mall. Another feature that adds to the picturesqueness is the multitude of signs over the shops. In spite of the well-known proverb about good wine needing no bush, every "marchand de vin" has a big branch of juniper over his door. The "traiteurs," or eating-house keepers, have their window-shutters elaborately painted with game pieces, snails browsing upon elegant arabesques of vine-leaves to announce a speciality of "Escargots de Bourgogne," a ready-laid dinner-table, and other devices. The latter, the draper, the grocer, the hosier, all hang out a sign more or less quaint, so that the view down the main-street is constantly broken by a maze of emblems and images. Sens is one of the chief towns of the department of the Yonne, and on market days it must become lively. During my brief visit I did not discover that the inhabitants differed much in their habits from the inhabitants of French provincial towns in general. They are clean and well-looking, and have plenty of leisure for doorstep-gossiping and line-fishing. The bridge, like every other bridge that I have seen in France, has about a score anglers about it from morning till night, and another score idlers who lean over the parapet watching the rival floats bobbing up and down. Below the bridge is the "bateau-lavoir," with its incessant thud of beaten linen, and its equally incessant buzz of wagging tongues. Really, for shrill and durable gossip I think the modern Senones women could hold their own against any women in France. At least this is one of the impressions left upon me by my brief and impartial observation of their remarkable conversational powers.

T. C.

NOVELS.

Reminiscences of the nursery rhyme about "the cat and the fiddle" are likely to be revived in disrespectful minds by a perusal of *A Ball-Room Repentance*: by Annie Edwards (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel in which a young lady and her violin, a genuine "Stradivarius," play a very prominent part. From that violin nothing but sheer necessity can separate her; she carries it with her even when an umbrella or a foot-warmer would seem to be more in place; she employs it for various purposes—to express her feelings, to conceal her own emotions, to awaken the susceptibilities of the other sex. And yet for this last purpose she has natural charms of person and voice and manner, to say nothing of studied arts and graces and beguilements, which might prevent the good St. Anthony himself from keeping his eyes upon his book. No wizard, however, was ever more regardful of his magic wand than she is of her violin; and the secret of this regardfulness is in due time revealed. The instrument was a present made to her in happy days by one who should have been her husband. But circumstances, including a change for the worse in his pecuniary position, have rendered a marriage between them, from her and her mother's point of view, an impossibility. She is, in fact, when we first make her acquaintance at the beginning of the story, for sale to the highest bidder; indeed, she may be said to have been already knocked down by her affectionate, ladylike, elegant, but impecunious mother to a common sort of creature, as rich, but not nearly so royal, as Croesus, as selfish and luxurious, but not nearly so interesting, as Sardanapalus—to a wretch, in truth, who has no music in his soul, and to whom a "Stradivarius" is as any other fiddle, and even more objectionable. How the high-minded, romantic daughter could allow herself to be offered for sale by the mother who is evidently rather afraid of her than not, may be difficult to comprehend; but such contradictions are certainly in accordance with the realities of life, especially as the daughter herself seems to have been not altogether regardless of the main chance. It is even more difficult to understand why the mother should have been described as youthful, lovely, and fascinating to a degree that might make her a dangerous rival to her daughter, inasmuch as the complications to which such a state of things might well give rise are not found to occur. Perhaps, however, a certain additional piquancy is thus given to various scenes, conversations, and altercations between the senior and the junior, and the readability of the story, which would otherwise be extremely readable, is augmented till it becomes remarkable. Lively incidents, striking situations, and clever sketches abound; power and pathos are both conspicuous; and the conclusion, as it is only a vulgar personage who is ruthlessly sacrificed and treated like a dog, will probably be generally regarded as satisfactory. The scene shifts, chiefly from the lake of Geneva to Monte Carlo, and thence to Rome, so that the local colouring is of the kind which most readers in these days of "personally conducted tours" will be able to appreciate, though their experience may not enable them to realise to the full the tragic consequences which may follow upon a visit paid to the Prince of Monaco's gambling dependency, and which may lead to a "ball-room repentance." That repentance, it may be hinted, has an important bearing upon the fate of the owner and the giver of the "Stradivarius," the latter having been grossly misjudged by the former, who finds reason to repent of her misjudgment.

Enough, it has been wisely said, is as good as a feast; but there are writers, as *Bevis*; the *Story of a Boy*; by Richard Jefferies (Sampson Low and Co.), will testify, who disregard the implied admonition. The prattle of babes, the gabble of schoolboys, is tolerable, and even agreeable, in carefully measured doses, but a very little of it is quite enough; and, when the gabble of schoolboys, or of boys who should, could, or might be at school, fills up a very considerable portion of three volumes, especially when the gabble is more than usually inane or priggish, the "feast" produces a sense not only of satiety but of nausea. *Bevis* is a nice boy, a clever boy, with a turn for adventure, invention, observation, natural history, practical mechanics, and all sorts of wholesome and improving recreation; but the talk of himself and his young friends and companions is, on the whole, decidedly nauseating. As for story, he has no more than the "needy knife-grinder" had to tell; he is simply used by the author as a stalking-horse, and might, to everybody's advantage, have remained both silent and motionless throughout the book, whilst the author simply explained in his own person how boys might "play at shipwrecked mariners" and at other more or less instructive games, at one time impersonating shipwrights, at another voyagers, at another Roman generals, at another gunmakers, at another Trogodytes, and so on. The author won golden opinions by "The Gamekeeper at Home," and by other collections of papers, in which he displayed an intimacy almost beyond belief with matters appertaining to natural history, natural scenery, and their accessories, and he said what he had to say in a style so simple and at the same time so picturesque and often so poetical, that his more enthusiastic admirers were as much astonished and charmed as if the nightingale herself had warbled out to them in plain English the lore she had learned in her native woodlands. White's "Selborne," it was commonly said, had at last been surpassed. And certainly Mr. Jefferies had done wonders, had expounded matters exquisitely, sympathetically, originally. Even at his best, however, he was inclined to be a little too minute and a little diffuse, simple in form as his utterances were. Occasionally, too, there was an apparent effort to invest a small object with a factitious grandeur, as if the bull-frog would puff himself out to the dimensions of the bull. These characteristics are discernible in "Bevis," in which they are even more out of place; for what professes to be a continuous story suffers particularly from being overlaid with insignificant detail instead of being moved briskly forward, and what professes to be "the story of a boy" should be especially free from anything like "tall talk." At the same time, the three volumes contain many pages that are written in the author's happiest vein, and it is certain that boys may obtain a great deal of useful information, though they derive less amusement than might have been expected, from the story. The author appears to consider that he, in the character of "Bevis," has surprised the secret which enables a celebrated American performer to smash so many glass-balls with successive rifle-bullets: "he puts his left arm out nearly as far as he can reach," said Bevis, "and holds the gun almost by the muzzle. That's how he does it." Anybody, of course, can test the correctness of this explanation; but let the tester avoid "cheap guns," which "are not quite safe," and use "a good gun by a known maker."

Mr. Hughes, Q.C., took his seat as judge at the Macclesfield County Court on the 17th. He was received by the Mayor and Corporation, by Mr. Nicholson on behalf of the School of Art, and by Mr. May on behalf of the Bar; the latter gentleman paying a graceful compliment to Mr. Joseph St. John Yates, the late Judge.

Lord and Lady Brabazon entertained the business members of the Shoreditch Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society to tea at Petersham Park last Saturday. This branch, which was inaugurated in May by the Rev. Septimus Buss, Vicar of Shoreditch, under the presidency of Lady Helen Stewart, will resume its classes in September.



R. F. Jones. A. C. Bannerman. G. J. Bonner. F. R. Spofforth. J. McCarthy Blackbarr. O. Eugene Palmer. G. Giffen. T. W. Garrett. H. H. Massie. Percy S. McDonnell. T. Horan.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

NEW BOOKS.

Good-humoured, lively, shrewd, and always amusing, Mr. G. A. Sala's descriptions of his personal observations in the United States, as in every country of Europe visited by him, are full of entertainment. The two volumes called *America Revisited*, just published by Messrs. Vizetelly and Co., are made up of the substance of his letters written to the *Daily Telegraph*, from November, 1879, to April, 1880, during a tour, accompanied by Mrs. Sala, from New York to New Orleans, and afterwards by Chicago to San Francisco. Mr. Sala had been in the United States upon the occasion of the Civil War, in 1863 and 1864, but had not then been able to make so extensive a tour. His cheerful and kindly disposition must have rejoiced in this opportunity of seeing all traces of that sad conflict completely effaced, and the whole country teeming with signs of peace, plenty, and prosperity, beyond the lot of most of the Old-World nations. The reader of these pleasant volumes, which are enriched with a vast number of illustrations, copied from the publications of Messrs. Harper Brothers, of New York, and other American periodicals, will be made acquainted, more especially, with the everyday aspects of city life. In New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco, the author seems to have minutely explored the social physiognomy of the townsfolk, as well as the appearance of their streets, shops, hotels, theatres, and other public resorts; while his passing notices of many other places, on the roads South and West, such as Augusta, in Georgia, and Omaha, in Nebraska, have perhaps more novelty of subject. The Mormon capital of Utah, called Salt Lake City, with the domestic manners and morals of its Prophet, its elders, its male and female population, is made the theme of an original chapter. But even those who were constant readers of the *Daily Telegraph* two or three years ago will think it worth while to peruse again Mr. Sala's entertaining accounts of all that he saw and heard of American life. They are here not simply reprinted as letters, but consolidated into a shapely book; and, in adding many fresh incidental touches, the author has skilfully managed to hit off almost every one of an immense variety of subjects, great and small, delineated in the multitude of engravings, which were, of course, not designed in the first instance to correspond with his writing. It must not, indeed, be supposed that this remark implies any comparison between the merits of those drawings, which are not of first-rate quality, and the literary merits of Mr. Sala, which have long been appreciated and enjoyed. His playful humour and talent of grotesque fancy, his abundant store of curious knowledge, and the piquant diversity of personal reminiscences with which he is apt to flavour his comments upon whatever comes before him, are displayed in "America Revisited," as in all his other works. We are glad to learn that, in many important respects concerning the national welfare, tokens of real progress and improvement—not merely of increasing wealth and population, but a higher standard of social life and conduct—are to be discerned in the great English American Republic, since the tremendous crisis of its history eighteen years ago. Mr. Sala's report is substantially favourable and encouraging; it is certainly inspired by the most friendly goodwill towards the United States and their people.

General readers nearly always derive much gratification and entertainment from works which, like the two volumes entitled *Rough Recollections of Military Service and Society*: by Lieutenant-Colonel Balcarres D. Wardlaw Ramsay (William Blackwood and Sons), introduce them to a social circle from which the great majority of general readers are necessarily excluded by circumstances; and in the present case the gratification and the entertainment will, no doubt, be extraordinary. For the author is particularly "well connected." He dedicates his book "by permission" to his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; he was by birth the grandson and nephew of an earl, and by marriage connected with the family of the "Iron Duke," whom he can boast of having nearly knocked down, of course by accident; he has ridden and flirted and danced and "chaffed" with young ladies of the bluest blood and of surpassing beauty. Moreover, he served in his time with the Scots Greys and other distinguished regiments, cavalry and infantry, at home and abroad, whether escorting the Queen from one English county to another, or acting as a wretched aide-de-camp in India, or facing yellow fever at Demerara. He appears to have always looked carefully after "number one," though he would expose his life to danger, for duty's sake or for a whim, as freely as another; but he had quite a marvellous knack of getting himself out of small scrapes or into pleasant positions at somebody else's expense. And how he did so he explains with the greatest apparent sense of enjoyment, and with an ingenuous self-complacency worthy of the celebrated Jack Horner. That he always looked as if he had "a pretty good opinion of himself," he quotes the evidence of two lovely women, who expressed their belief that it was so; and that he was likely to think he was "everybody" is to be gathered from an anecdote which he tells about himself in his preface. It seems that he came before the public at a very early age in a manner which attracted to him the attention of *Punch*. He was requested, he says, "by a celebrated portrait-painter, an old Royal Academician," to sit for his likeness, when he was a youthful cornet, but "the result," he adds, "was not pleasing to my family, and the picture was not bought." But it was exhibited, and that, too, by the right belonging to the old R.A., in "the place of honour," so that the cornet's portrait "was the first work of art that fell upon the gaze of the bewildered public as they ascended the steps of the old building in Trafalgar-square." Hence the observant *Punch* was induced to ask, "Who is this in the place of honour?" and to suggest that "there are plenty of this class to be seen walking down Regent-street, between the hours of four and seven p.m." Under such auspices did our author commence his career. They were very promising auspices for a young gentleman who was one day to write two volumes of gossip concerning his social and professional experiences; and readers who are fond of anecdotes concerning great people will find that the promise was not belied. It is true that the author tries his readers' patience occasionally with insignificant details, and that he sometimes gives them old stories for new; but he is very often both interesting and amusing. He was pretty intimately acquainted with Napoleon III., with Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, and with the gallant Sir Pomeroy Colley to say nothing of other celebrities, and any information that is given relating to such personages is invariably received with avidity.

Originality, ingenuity, a certain amount of dramatic power, and an appreciable quantum of literary culture are quite sufficient to rescue the two volumes entitled *New Arabian Nights*: by Robert Louis Stevenson (Chatto and Windus), from the charge of containing little or nothing beyond a collection of purposeless short stories characterised by affectation and extravagance. Otherwise there might be a strong temptation to describe the contents as specimens of fiction written "by a lunatic for lunatics." The very title which is given to the tales, or sketches, or nightmares, or whatever else the collection may be, bears witness to the sort of art which has been employed in the composition of them; every nerve, apparently, has

been strained to produce a striking effect upon the senses of the reader, though the soul may be unaffected, the heart untouched, the fancy unsatisfied, the mind unimpressed. The title, no doubt, arrests attention; but it is scarcely more applicable to the contents of the volumes than to any other collection of stories that was ever published. And in every one of the stories there is something that arrests attention, but holds it not much longer than it is held by the cunning metallic device that bobs and flashes and trembles, by way of advertisement, over a shop-window. "The Suicide Club" is, of course, a startling "heading," calculated to "attract customers," but the series of pieces so entitled, when once the originality of the fundamental idea has ceased to exert its influence, is little more than a wild farrago of clever ghastliness or ghastly cleverness. There is something repulsive, too, in the light and mocking tone adopted in the presence of the most tragic and awful occurrences, as if the author had his tongue in his cheek all the time to signify that he is only joking. It can scarcely be necessary to remark that this kind of treatment is fatal to an author's chances of keeping a grip upon his readers; if he would do that, he must above all things appear to be in grim earnest himself. Of this appearance there is a very fair assumption in the story called "The Pavilion on the Links," which will probably be regarded as the best of the whole series, and in which there is a by no means profound but a decidedly ingenious and picturesque study of human character, one of those characters which belong to the category of moral monstrosities and inexplicable phenomena. The most pleasing of all the tales is the last—a very slight affair indeed, but shrewd, genial, pathetic, idyllic.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ager, William, to be Rector of Newton Bromswold.
Burgess, H. M., Senior Curate of St. Edward's, Romford; Vicar of Highwood, Writtle.
Creighton, M., Vicar of Embleton; Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle.
Dwarris, Canon, Rector of Bywell St. Peter; Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle.
Feavon, W., Head Master of Durham; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle.
Gornall, John, Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Calder Vale, near Garstang; Vicar of Collierley, near Durham.
Grey, Canon, Rector of Morpeth; Chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle.
Hamilton, George Hans, Archdeacon of Lindisfarne and Vicar of Eglingham; Archdeacon of Northumberland and Canon of Durham.
Hamilton, Henry Balfour; Rector of West Leake; Vicar of Kingston-upon-Soar, Notts.
Harrison, T. M., Curate of Shelton; Curate of Adlington.
Howe, Thomas; Rector of Farningley, Notts.
Ingram, Arthur J., of Queen's College, Cambridge, Secretary to the Additional Curates' Society; Rector of St. Margaret's, Louthbury.
Rycroft, Dyson, Vicar of Christ Church, Kensington; Honorary Canon in Liverpool Cathedral.
Shaw, Morton, Rector of Rougham, Suffolk; English Chaplain (S.P.G.) pro tem. at Spezia, Italy.
Short, Walter Francis, Fellow of New College, formerly Warden of St. Paul's, Stony Stratford; Rector of Donhead St. Mary, Salisbury.
Turner, Thomas, Curate of St. Stephen's, Portland Town; Chaplain to the Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy-square.—*Guardian*.

The handsome new church which has for the past two years been in course of erection at Bognor, was opened last week under license of the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The architect is Mr. Blomfield.

A painted window has been placed in the church of Islington, near Lynn, executed by Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, for Mr. Thomas Bagge, in memory of his wife, who was a descendant of the Earls of Albemarle.

The Bishop of Manchester concluded last week his confirmation tour in the rural deanery of Garstang, and it is noteworthy that more male than female candidates were confirmed, an almost unparalleled circumstance.

The Rev. Thomas Stevens, who for ten years has been Vicar of the populous parish of St. Luke's, Victoria Docks, has accepted the Incumbency of Saffron Walden, Essex, an important parish of 6000 souls.

The college living of Donhead St. Mary, near Salisbury, of the annual value of £1200, has been conferred by the Warden and Fellows of New College on the Rev. Walter Francis Short, formerly a Fellow of that college, and Warden of St. Paul's, Stony Stratford. Mr. Short was formerly Master of Oswestry Grammar School, and Chaplain of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich.

Yesterday week 1760 of the poorest parishioners of St. Philip's Without, Bethnal-green, were taken by special trains for an outing in Epping Forest, where they had a free tea, and greatly enjoyed themselves. The festival was arranged and carried out by the intervention of the vicar of the parish, the Rev. R. W. Loveridge, aided by the contributions of a number of generous friends at the West-End.

The Bishop of Liverpool has appointed the Rev. John Whitley, Rector of Newton in Makerfield (to which he was appointed in 1847), to an honorary canonry in his cathedral; and has nominated the Rev. John William Diggie, Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew and St. James's, Mossley-hill, to the new rural deanery of Toxteth; the Rev. John R. Eyre, Minister of St. Michael's, Toxteth Park, a son of the Rector of St. Marylebone (late scholar of Clare College, Cambridge, second class classical tripos, 1868), to the new rural deanery of Childwall; and the Rev. John Burbidge, Perpetual Curate of Emmanuel, Everton, to the new rural deanery of Walton, all created pursuant to an Order in Council.

The Somersetshire Archaeological Society on Thursday week closed a three-days' meeting in the neighbourhood of Chard. Their rambles have been marred by rain. On Wednesday the Roman villa at Walford, Whitestaunton Church, camp, and manor house were prominent on the programme. Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., Bishop Clifford, Sir A. H. Elton, and the Rev. H. M. Scarth have been amongst those who contributed papers, and a local museum added to the attractions of the gathering. The Society contemplates the publication of a "Bibliotheca Somersetensis"—the MS. of which has already been prepared by the hon. secretary, who has been engaged twenty years on it, and the Dean of Wells (Dr. Plumpton), who has taken part in the proceedings, said he looked forward with great pleasure to the appearance of this work.

We learn from the *Gardeners' Magazine* that the fruit crops are poor throughout. Apples a very small crop, but the growth and colour good. Pears a poor crop, and the growth far from satisfactory. Plums middling, in some cases plentiful, but the entire crop below a fair average, and the quality far from first rate. Cherries are more favourably reported on, and they have ripened well. Wall fruit by no means plentiful, but small fruits abundant, currants and strawberries particularly so. The main cause of the failures in the orchards appears to be the destructive gale of April 29, which literally stripped the trees. This is confirmed by the interesting fact that in gardens where apples are grown in the form of dwarf bushes there is a pretty sprinkling of fruit, while the great old standard trees have not a spot of colour upon them.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 4, 1879), with three codicils (dated June 28, 1880; Oct. 19, 1881; and April 13, 1882), of the Most Hon. George Henry, Marquis Conyngham, late of No. 36, Belgrave-square, who died on June 2 last, was proved on the 15th inst. by the Marquis of Ormonde and William Henry Saltwell, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £118,000. The testator directs his funeral to be of the plainest description, hat-bands, scarves, feathers, and crape to be dispensed with, and the ceremony to be conducted without ostentation. He bequeaths £200 to the Rev. Francis J. Vine, to be expended, at his discretion, for the benefit of the aged and deserving poor of the parish of Patricbourne; and he makes this bequest as an expression of his opinion that the money so given will be more beneficially applied than if spent in ostentatious display at his funeral. To his wife the testator leaves £3000, all his furniture, linen, china, books, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages at his residence in Belgrave-square, and such plate as she may select to the weight of 1000 ounces; he also leaves her for life his house in Belgrave-square, and Minster Lodge, St. Lawrence, Kent, with the household furniture and effects; at her death Minster Lodge, and the contents are given to his son Lord Arthur Charles Conyngham. To his eldest son, Henry Francis, the present Marquis, he gives the remainder of his plate, and all the furniture, pictures, and effects at Bifrons, Kent, and Slane Castle, Ireland; to his executors, and to Lieutenant-Colonel William Fitzgerald, £500 each; to his friend and medical attendant, Edgcombe Venning, and to his late resident medical attendant, Robert Hippeley Cox, £200 each; and to each domestic servant who has been two years and upwards in his service, one year's wages. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided among all his children, except his eldest son.

The will (dated Aug. 3, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Higginbotham, late of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Harriett Higginbotham, the widow, Frederick Stanley Higson, Edward Clarke, and Philip Swanwick, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £144,000. The testator directs a sum of £50,000 to be invested to provide an annuity for his wife, to whom he also leaves the use of his house for life; and he bequeaths £300 each to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and the Macclesfield Infirmary; £100 each to the Manchester Blind Asylum, the Children's Hospital at Pendlebury, and the Macclesfield Ragged School; and legacies to his executors, nephews, nieces, the daughters of his late partner, and to his servants. The residue of his estate he leaves, upon trust, for the children of his late nephew John Charles Higginbotham.

The will (dated June 20, 1881), with a codicil (dated Feb. 17, 1882), of Mr. Herbert Knowles, late of Quarry-hill, Reigate, who died on June 8 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Hope Knowles, the widow, John Dalrymple Maclean, and Arthur Knowles, the brother, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom being over £50,000. The testator gives to his wife £1000 and his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages; and there are a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, and then for all his children in equal shares; but his daughters, on attaining twenty-one or marrying, are to receive certain advancements.

The will of Mr. George Staunton Lynch-Staunton, late of Clydagh, Galway, and of "Oakhurst," Cheltenham, who died on April 4 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Richard Marcus Lynch, the brother and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £40,000. The testator gives to his eldest son, Marcus, all the furniture, pictures, plate, and effects at Clydagh; to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Jane Lynch-Staunton, all his other furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, £400, and the income of £8000 for life; to his daughters, Fanny, Eleanor, Lucy, and Sarah, £100 each, and the income of £16,000 between them, with benefit of survivorship; on the death of the survivor the capital sum is to revert to his residuary estate; and legacies to his brother and to two maids. The residue of his estate, real and personal, he leaves upon trust for his two sons, Richard Cormick and Francis Hardwick.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1869), with three codicils (dated March 1, 1871; Feb. 8, 1876; and May 15, 1882), of Mr. John Eyston, late of Salford Hall, Warwickshire, and of Welford, Northamptonshire, who died on May 30 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Charles John Eyston, George Basil Eyston, and Edmund Lovell, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testator devises Salford Hall and all his real estate in the counties of Warwick and Worcester (excepting a house at Salford Abbot, which he gives to his executors)—charged with the payment of £1000 per annum, to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Eyston, for life, £500 per annum to his sister, Miss Jane Eyston, for life, and the sum of £5000, upon trust, for his nephew, William Smeeton—to the use of his cousin, George Basil Eyston, for life, with remainder to his son; and he gives to the said George Basil Eyston all the furniture and effects at Salford Hall; but the portraits, pictures, and paintings there are made heirlooms to be enjoyed with the property. His estate at Welford, with the household furniture and effects, and the residue of his real estate he gives to his wife, and a pecuniary legacy of £500. The testator also bequeaths £500 to the St. Francis Home for Boys, Sheffield, Bedfordshire; £100 each to the General Infirmary and the General Lunatic Asylum, both at Northampton; £2000 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton; and some other legacies. The residue of the personalty is to be divided between his wife and his said sister.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1881) of Captain Thomas Bulkeley, J.P., formerly of the 1st Life Guards, late of Clewer Lodge, Windsor, and of No. 11, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on May 6 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Charles Rivers Bulkeley, the son, William Salisbury Ewart, and William Tucker Bloxam, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £26,000. There are considerable bequests in favour of his wife, Mrs. Selina Mary Bulkeley, of his son Thomas Frederick, and of his daughters, Mrs. Henrietta Selina Ewart and Miss Augusta Bulkeley; and the residue of his property the testator leaves to his son, Charles Rivers.

The will (dated Aug. 2, 1879), with a codicil (dated April 23, 1881), of Mr. John Wyley, formerly of Coventry, but late of Seacroft, Sandown, Isle of Wight, who died on May 2 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Francis Wyley, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £21,000. The only persons interested under the testator's testamentary disposition are his wife and children.

The will (dated April 13, 1882) of Miss Mary Cadogan, late of 33, Somerset-street, Portman-square, who died on April 15 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Miss Honoria Frances Cadogan, the value of the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testatrix leaves one half of the money which she possesses to her sister Honoria Frances; and the other half, upon trust, for her sisters Olivia Georgina and Sophia Harriet Isabella, and after their deaths for their children.